# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### Desperate Battle Between the Insurgents and Troops at Cadiz.

### Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

### The Insurgents Still in Possession of a Portion of the City.

### Comments of the London Press on the President's Message.

#### SPAIN.

**Desperate Battle at Cadiz—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—The Insurgents Hold their Position.**

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 11.

The proposals of capitulation made by the insurgents in Cadiz were rejected.

At the expiration of the armistice hostilities recommenced. A desperate conflict took place in which artillery was used by the troops and the insurgents. The loss in killed and wounded was heavy on both sides. The result of the battle was indecisive, and the insurgents still occupy the Hotel de Ville and surrounding district. The rebels have detained within the Hotel de Ville all the foreign Consuls they could seize, and hope that by this means they will be able to prevent the threatened bombardment of that portion of the city by the vessels of war lying in the harbor.

Great political excitement prevails in Xeres, Malaga and Tarragona.

Gen. PRIM is now on his way to the southern provinces, and it is hoped that his presence there will restore tranquillity.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11.

The *Gaulois* asserts that the insurrectionary movement at Cadiz is instigated by the agents of Ex-Queen ISABELLA.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Comments of the London Press on the President's Message.**

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11.

The telegraphic synopsis of the President's annual Message and announcement of the manner of its reception by the United States Senate, have evoked comments from several of the London journals.

The *Daily News* (Radical) says that President JOHNSON's persistent opposition to the will of the nation is the cause of the partial failure of the Message. The writer goes on to show that there is no hope for the restoration of peace and unity in America until the accession of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. The *Morning Standard* (Conservative) strongly deprecates the refusal of the Senate to listen to the Message, and pronounces such action disrespectful to the Executive; and the *Morning Herald* (Conservative) says the Message commends itself to everybody interested in American affairs. It is the warning protest and testament of a statesman politically dying.

**Appointment of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.**

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11.

The appointment of Earl SPENCER as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is officially announced.

**Proceedings in Parliament.**

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—Evening.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the election of Right Hon. Mr. DENISON as Speaker was confirmed by the Crown. The members of the House qualified themselves by taking the oath of office.

#### PRUSSIA.

**Bismarck on the War Question.**

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 11.

In the course of a debate in the Prussian Diet on the bill confiscating the property of the Elector of Hesse, Count VON BISMARCK, alluding to recent war agitation, said "the fears of war, which were prevalent during the Summer, have now passed away."

#### AUSTRIA.

**The Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.**

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 11.

It is said that the Baron CHAS. VON BECKE will be appointed Ambassador of Austria to the Sublime Porte.

#### CUBA.

**Government Reports of a Skirmish at Manzanillo—Reported Surrender of Insurgents.**

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 11.

The *Diario* to-day publishes the following news from the interior: The Spanish troops at Manzanillo, reinforced by the sailors from the men-of-war in the harbor, had a sharp skirmish with the insurgents near the town. Ten of the latter were killed, and many wounded. The troops captured a large number of horses, and some important correspondence fell into their hands. The Government loss is not reported.

The *Diario* also states that since the battles at Villa del Cobre and Guantanamo four hundred rebels have voluntarily given themselves up to the military authorities, and have received the pardon of the Government. The revolutionists flatly contradict these statements, and report that they are constantly receiving reinforcements of men, arms and ammunition.

Within a week about fifty young men, some of them of the first families in the island, have left Havana to join in the rebellion.

The Spaniards here continue to subscribe money and furnish recruits for the Government.

**Severe Weather in Illinois—Ice in the Mississippi—Shooting of a Burglar.**

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 11.

The intense cold weather continues. Early this morning the thermometer ranged from 10 to 14 degrees below zero. At Cairo it was one degree below. The Mississippi River is frozen over as far down as Cairo. At Quincy, last night, the thermometer reached 13 degrees below.

GEORGE LANGSTON, Sheriff of Brown County, Wis., shot and killed a professional burglar named M. KEHILL, at Green Bay, on Monday, while he was attempting to escape from him. He had been arrested by the Sheriff in a stage-coach, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from Marquette. Three or four shots were exchanged between the Sheriff and the burglar before he was brought down.

MAGGIE WISEMAN, a chambermaid at the Adams House, at Oshkosh, was burned to death Wednesday night by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

**Cold Weather in Louisville—Death of William Garvin.**

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 11.

The weather during the past forty-eight hours continues steadily cold. The thermometer this morning was three degrees above zero; to-night it stands eight above zero.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held this morning, and resolutions were adopted deploring the death of WILLIAM GARVIN, of the firm of GARVIN, BELL & Co., an estimable gentleman and merchant, who lost his life by the recent steamboat disaster on the Ohio, and directing that the Board be draped in mourning; and requesting the members, merchants and friends of the deceased to wear mourning badges thirty days.

The boiler attached to the engine of the saw-mill owned by MCCLURE MCARD, at Buford's Station, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, exploded yesterday, killing Mr. JOHNSON, the engineer, and mortally wounding another employe.

#### WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

**Rhode Island State Convention—Interesting Speeches by the Advocates of Woman Suffrage.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 11.

A Woman's Rights Convention was held at Roger Williams Hall, in this city, to-day, "to consider the rightfulness and importance of extending the elective franchise to woman." There was a very good attendance, men as well as women. The Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Mrs. PAULINA W. DAVIS, who nominated the following officers:

President—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls. Vice-Presidents—Rowland G. Hazard, Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Mrs. Catharine W. Hart, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Sarah A. Buffon and Mrs. Susan R. Harriss. Secretaries—Miss Rhoda F. Fairbanks and Arnold B. Chace. And Business and Finance Committees.

These nominations being ratified, Mrs. CHACE assumed the chair and delivered the following address:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This Convention is called to consider the rightfulness and importance of extending the elective franchise to women. The call is numerously signed by persons of both sexes, and in behalf of the women thus stepping out of the routine of our daily life, I feel justified in saying that it is in no spirit of mere selfishness on the one hand, or of antagonism on the other, that we urge the consideration of this question. With both men and women it is just, and above all because of a sincere and well-considered conviction that to every human being belongs every human right. And, second, because of what women suffer from disabilities which grow out of their political disfranchisement, we claim that the ballot, of which men so proudly boast, that it is the rich birthright of every American citizen, shall be restored to woman as her birthright also. But, we further believe, that in the consequences resulting from the denial of suffrage to woman, she does not suffer alone. As in the dark days of slavery, the master was more corrupted and brutalized by the unnatural system than the slave, so we believe that man, in his moral nature, is more injured than woman by this inequality. That a moral code is established for man which is so much lower than that to which woman is held amenable, is one of the saddest results of this unequal system, and one which demands serious and immediate consideration. It is a notorious fact that the places to which men resort for the enjoyment of their boasted privilege of American citizenship are so corrupt that the most common argument against the presence of women at the polls is, that their purity and delicacy will be endangered by going there. What careful mother must not shudder to send her boy of 21 years of age where it is not considered safe for her to go with him? We believe that this fact itself shows that woman is needed at the polls, and that her presence alone can make these places fit for both men and women. And further still, we think that in the halls of legislation, her keener moral sense should be exerted. We know that throughout our State of Rhode Island, young men are sinking into the abyss of intemperance, because their mothers and sisters cannot vote to blot out the License law, which disgraces our statutes and shames our civilization. We trust, therefore, that the discussions in this meeting will lead thoughtful minds all over the State to consider whether the time has not come when the word "male" should be stricken from our Constitution and woman be no longer classed with idiots and criminals.

At the conclusion of the President's address Mrs. ELIZABETH CHURCHILL read letters from MARY L. BOOTH, Rev. Mr. KELLOGG, GEO. WM. CURTIS, JAS. FREEMAN CLARKE, SAMUEL J. MAY, and others, regretting their inability to be present, and commending the cause of "woman suffrage."

When the letters had been read, Col. T. W. HIGGINSON made a speech. He said that it was always difficult to induce women to understand their wrongs. It was the crowning evil of the present position of women that multitudes of them submit to wrongs this moment which would enlist their warmest sympathies if inflicted upon others. He thought he saw a spirit at work, however, that would not rest till woman was righted.

Mrs. PAULINE W. DAVIS read a *résumé* of the woman suffrage movement, tracing its growth year by year, from 1840 to the present. It was growing rapidly now, she said, and she could not doubt its final success.

Rev. CHAS. HOWARD MALCOLM, of Newport, followed. Every age, he said, arrests from the domain of darkness some glad trophy, and places it side by side with liberty and justice. The recognized right of woman to political and civil equality with man is now to be added to the history of our onward march in the paths of liberty and justice.

The next speaker was Miss LUCY STONE, who gave an account of the growth of the sentiment, especially in the West, which is to place woman where she should be, on a level with man in political rights. Let the men be made to understand that women are going to vote any way, she said, and then tell them that no one of them can have a woman's vote for office unless he helps women now to achieve their rights.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS followed. He said he could not say much about women's wrongs. Men love them too much to wrong them. If every one of their wrongs on the statute book was righted, he should still say let them vote. He expected to see women take their place on the floor of Congress some time, and wield influence there. Let the women and negroes stand together, and both would have suffrage rights. He wanted the ladies to take the negro under their wing. [Laughter.]

Other addresses were made by Mrs. MERCY B. JACKSON, Mrs. SHEPARD of Vineland, N. J.; Rev. JNO. BOYDON, of Woonsocket; S. S. FOSTER, and Mrs. ABBEY K. FOSTER.

A series of resolutions was adopted declaring that a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, must be equally composed of men and women; that Rhode Island is bound to abrogate the political aristocracy of sex; that the Republican Party is logically committed in favor of women suffrage; and that POMEROY's proposed amendment to the Constitution met with their approval.

In the evening LUCY STONE made a lengthy plea for woman's suffrage to a large audience. HENRY BLACKWELL, of New-Jersey, and Mrs. ELIZABETH CHURCHILL, of Providence, also made addresses, and the Convention, which was a successful and enthusiastic one throughout, adjourned.

#### FIRES.

**Extensive Fire in Greenwich, N. Y.—Loss $100,000.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 11.

A great fire occurred at Greenwich, Washington County, this morning. Six stores were burned down. The principal losers are H. H. SMITH, BAKER & DENNIS, N. VAN KIRK, all dry-goods and grocery dealers; SCHOOLHOUS & OPENHEIMER, dry-goods; WM. J. WALTER, druggist; G. H. BENTON, clothing; Mrs. NORTON, dressmaker; and MEADER, harness maker. The Masonic Hall, the law office of INGALLS, SHERMAN & BURKE, and the Social Club Rooms were also destroyed. The losses will probably amount to $100,000, but are mostly covered by insurance.

**Fire in Troy.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 11.

A fire occurred in Gurley's Block at 3 o'clock this morning. EARL & WILSON's shirt and collar factory was destroyed; loss $20,000; insured for $7,000. COON & VAN VALKENBURGH's shirt and collar store was slightly damaged. BENNETT & FELLOWS' shirt and collar store was damaged to the extent of $2,000; fully insured. The building was owned by W. GURLEY, whose loss is $15,000; fully insured.

**Completion of the Bridge Over the Missouri at Omaha—Moving of Freight.**

ST. LOUIS., Mo., Friday, Dec. 11.

An Omaha dispatch says that the repairs on the temporary railroad bridge across the Missouri River, were completed yesterday morning. One thousand car loads of freight had collected on the east bank of the river, but no further interruption is anticipated, as the cold weather for the past three days has made the passage of the river by teams perfectly safe. The through trains on the Union Pacific Railway have been running regularly since Tuesday, while on the Chicago and Northwestern Road the first through train of Saturday only arrived last night.

Late arrivals from the Upper Missouri Reservation report the Indians quiet and satisfied. A large number of Sioux, including "Spotted Tail's" band, occupy the Reservation about Fort Randall.

The thermometer this morning at Omaha indicated 8° below zero.

#### THE HILL MURDER.

**Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell in Court—Charge Against the District-Attorney.**

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Friday, Dec. 11.

GEORGE and CAMILLA TWITCHELL, charged with the murder of Mrs. HILL, were brought into the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. The District-Attorney asked for arraignment and the reception of their pleas. The counsel for Mrs. TWITCHELL moved to quash the indictment against her, and read her affidavit, as follows:

Commonwealth vs. GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR., and CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.—CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL, one of the above-named defendants, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That she is informed and believes that upon the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a bill of indictment was found against her by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of Philadelphia, then sitting, wherein she is charged with the murder of her mother, MARY E. HILL, upon the 22d day of November last; that she is further informed and believes that the Grand Inquest aforesaid, upon the evidence presented to them in her case, refused to find a true bill; that thereupon FURMAN SHEPPARD, Esq., District-Attorney, went before the said Grand Inquest and illegally advised with and influenced the Grand Inquest to alter their determination, to ignore said bill of indictment and find a true bill against this deponent, not warranted by the evidence presented to them, they being moved thereto by the counsel and advice of the said District-Attorney, and not by the evidence so submitted.

CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of December, A. D. 1868.

S. P. GALTON, Proth. Clerk.

Her counsel proposed to substantiate the allegations contained in the affidavit, and offered to call the District-Attorney, and ask him whether he had not entered the Grand Jury room and urged that body to find a "true bill" against Mrs. TWITCHELL.

The Court said the District-Attorney was exempt from examination.

The counsel then proposed to call the officers of the Court in attendance upon the Grand Jury, and prove by them that the District-Attorney was with the Grand Jury, and that they would not find a true bill against Mrs. TWITCHELL for some time.

The Judge said:—We cannot hear that the Grand Jury hesitated in finding a bill, for that would be disclosing their proceedings.

Counsel—Then we will send for the Grand Jury and let them state the facts.

The Judge—That cannot be done, for they are sworn to secrecy.

The counsel said that if this action of the District-Attorney was unlawful, and yet it could not be proven, then the assertion that "the Grand Jury is the bulwark of our liberties" is all bosh.

The Judge—No Grand Juror, and no other person, can be examined to prove what was said in that room.

The counsel offered to call the foreman of the Grand Jury, and ask him if twelve jurors united in finding the bills.

The Court refused to allow this, and the motion to quash the indictment was overruled.

The prisoners were then arraigned, and pleaded "Not guilty."

It is said that the above action of the prisoners' counsel was occasioned by a newspaper report that the District-Attorney had tampered with the Grand Jury.

**Accident on the Erie Railroad—The Ulster County Murderer.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 11.

This afternoon a "wild cat gravel train," standing on the main track just east of Ohohola Station, Erie Railway, was struck by an eastward-bound coal train, and six or seven gravel dumps were demolished. A German laborer was killed, and slight injuries were caused to two others. Trains were detained about two hours.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 11.—Hon. W. M. RODMAN, Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company, was found dead in his bed this morning. Heart disease, or an overdose of laudanum, was probably the cause of his death. He was Mayor of this city in 1857 and 1858, and had filled other public stations.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—On Thursday morning E. R. WATERBURY, a jeweler of this village, found the lock of his safe out of order, and the safe was not opened until to-day, when it was discovered that its contents to the value of $3,000 had been taken out. The cases and marks of the watches had been left in the safe to prevent identification. The entrance to the building seems to have been made by the burglars from a door in the rear.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 11.—J. S. MARTIN, supposed to be from Brooklyn, N. Y., on his way to Shippensburg, Penn., committed suicide by hanging himself to the door-knob in his room, at the State Capitol Hotel. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and had gray hair and beard. Between $400 and $500 were found on his person. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—HELEN WESTERN, the actress, died in this city this morning from congestion of the bowels. She had recently filled an engagement here, and had been confined to her room since its termination until her death.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 11.—WESTON left here this afternoon by railroad. He seems to have abandoned his 5,000 miles walk.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—The Virginia City (Montana) *Telegraph* of the 9th inst., says: "Acting Governor TAFT delivered his annual message to the Legislature to-day. He recommended the encouragement of emigration to Montana from Northern Europe as a counterpoise to the rapid influx of Chinese. He favors legislative assistance for the better development of the mining districts, and advocates an improvement of the school system."

**The Weather.**

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 11.—There was a heavy sleet last night; weather boisterous and cold.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 11.—Weather cold and rainy; slight snow this evening; thermometer, 40.

SAVANNAH Dec. 11.—Weather cold.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The river is full of ice, which put a sudden stop to navigation.

**Contracts In Gold—Decision by the Maryland Court of Appeals.**

*From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 11.*

The famous suit involving the question of the binding force of contracts in gold, which arose between A. S. ABELL & Co. and the Chesapeake Bank, growing out of a special deposit of $3,000 in coin by the firm named, in December, 1861, and which was decided in the late Superior Court of Baltimore (Judge MARTIN) in favor of the plaintiffs, in January, 1866, it will be recollected, was at that time appealed upon by the defendant to the Court of Appeals of the State. The argument on the appeal was had in June last, at Annapolis, but it was not till the 9th day of this month (Wednesday last) that the Court of Appeals announced its decision in the case, Mr. Justice ALVEY delivering the opinion. That opinion, while reversing the decision of the lower Court, remands the cause under a *procedendo*, that is, sends it back for a new trial here. Thus there is really no result. We have not been able as yet to obtain a copy of the opinion of the appellate tribunal. Without reference to any question as to the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, the plaintiffs rested specifically upon the facts and circumstances of the case, the proofs that they brought forward to show a special deposit, as agreed upon by the bank officers and as made by the agent of A. S. ABELL & Co., as testified by said agent, and the usage of banks in regard to special deposits to pay in kind, &c., the entry in the plaintiffs' bank-book being "cash, (coin) $3,000." As understood, it is on the naked question of a special contract that the new trial is to rest, the Court of Appeals having determined that even if the Legal-tender act be constitutional, contracts to pay in gold or silver are enforcible according to their terms, and judgments may and must be rendered on them for payment in coin. The opinion of the Court is said to be quite lengthy.

**Close of the Labors of the State Canvassers—The Twenty-eighth District.**

*From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.*

The State Canvassers met yesterday and completed their labors. The figures on the State ticket remain as heretofore published.

The following statement of the question with reference to the contest in the Monroe and Orleans Congressional District, was ordered entered upon the minutes of the Board.

The Board of State Canvassers decide to give the certificate of election for the office of Representative in Congress, from the Twenty-eighth District of this State, to NOAH DAVIS, for the reason that section 8, of article 6, of the State Constitution, is inoperative as to votes given to any candidates for any office under the Federal Government, the qualifications for which are declared and regulated by the Constitution of the United States. The State Government cannot restrict or limit the electors in their choice of Representatives in Congress.

The Board do not pass upon the effect of the paper filed by Mr. DAVIS in the office of the Secretary of State, as a resignation of his office of Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, on the 31st of October, 1868.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Dec. 1, reached this port yesterday. She brings three days' later news than was previously at hand, but her mail packages are rather incomplete. The most interesting portion of her advices is given below.

#### AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

**The Defeat of Mr. Gladstone in South Lancashire—Its Significance—The Liberal Majority in Parliament.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

The event not merely of the week, but of the elections, is the defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE in his own part of the country. Not only has Lancashire pronounced against him and his policy by overwhelming majorities—such towns as Liverpool, Bolton, Blackburn, Preston and Salford returning two Conservatives at the head of the poll,—but Mr. GLADSTONE himself has been rejected by the one constituency in England which it was his dearest ambition to represent—that of South Lancashire. The Radical papers are driven to their wits' ends to put before the public some plausible explanation of this disaster, and as they never admit that any one can conscientiously dissent from their views, they fall upon the Lancashire operatives with all sorts of mean accusations and insolent slanders. They are bigoted, influenced by the "no Popery" cry, and so forth. I trust none of your readers who care to take an impartial view of English politics, will permit themselves to be deceived by all this dirty work of partisanship. The result of the elections in Lancashire has a most serious significance, and it must inevitably affect the state of parties in the future, to an extent which few persons here seem able to perceive or willing to admit.

It is not to an American audience that any man need describe the high degree of intelligence which prevails among our Lancashire work-people. That county forms part of the backbone of England; nowhere are artisans better capable of forming an independent judgment on public affairs. They read their papers, they know what is going on in the world, and the names of our foremost politicians are something more to them than empty sounds. You will recollect that during the heat of the rebellion in the United States, when the ruling classes in England avowed their sympathy with the South, Lancashire pronounced strongly in favor of the North, and preferred to feel hunger rather than listen to proposals for "breaking the blockade." These men are not less capable of forming a sound judgment on a great national issue now, than they were then. That they should have pronounced so generally and so decisively against Mr. GLADSTONE, even turning him out of the county altogether, notwithstanding his earnest and reiterated appeals to them to elect him, may reasonably cause all unprejudiced minds to inquire whether, after all, there may not be more justice in Mr. DISRAELI's view of the question than in Mr. GLADSTONE's. Is it quite so certain as you are led to suppose by Radical papers—I use the word Radical since it has been formally acknowledged and adopted by the party—is it, I say, quite so certain that conservative principles of the modern type are without vitality? Of course *old* Conservatism is dead; so is old Whigism. A younger generation is growing up which has never been affected by the feuds and controversies relating to the Corn Laws, to the first introduction of Reform, and kindred topics on which the Tories were worsted. What this generation beholds is an attempt on the part of extreme politicians to use the workingman as an instrument for raising themselves to place and power. They recognize in Mr. GLADSTONE a statesman whose principles have undergone more sudden and surprising changes than are upon record in the case of any other eminent leader whose name is recorded in English history. He began life as a violent Tory, then he was a Conservative, following PEEL, then he became a "Trimmer," then he served under Lord ABERDEEN, then under Lord RUSSELL, then under Lord PALMERSTON, and now he stands forth the acknowledged chief, not of moderate Liberals, but of the extreme Radicals. It is all very well to judge of Mr. GLADSTONE by studying one side of his character. Let his extraordinary inconsistencies and his habitual narrowness of mind and sympathies be taken into account, before it can be said that justice has been done to him.

Now, these are the very points which the operatives of Lancashire are peculiarly well qualified to estimate at their fair and proper value. They know Mr. GLADSTONE familiarly. As Mr. GLADSTONE himself pleaded before them, he was born and bred among them, and his family are still in business in Liverpool—or as he puts it, in his usual diffuse manner, "Where my family have been for ninety years, and where they still pursue the honorable commerce of the country." Surely, then, when an enormous and intelligent constituency, consisting mainly of workingmen, pronounce by vast majorities against Mr. GLADSTONE and his policy, we have a right to assume that all the intelligence of the nation is not ranged on the Radical side. No stone was left unturned to secure Mr. GLADSTONE's election. All those speeches with which our English papers have been crowded for weeks past, were delivered by Mr. GLADSTONE to the very constituency which has turned him adrift. The *Times* this morning tells us that those alone of Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches which were reported by telegraph, (exclusive of many others,) would form thirty columns of newspaper matter. They comprise 59,915 words. Wonderful richness of language!—but what is the end of this tremendous outpouring? Mr. GLADSTONE is defeated. He is obliged to take refuge in one of the most contemptible boroughs of England, where an eleemosynary seat had been provided for him, lest he might find himself out of Parliament altogether. Mr. GLADSTONE is now member for the worse than cockney borough *Greenwich!* He has been rejected by every constituency which he has most desired to represent. Mr. DISRAELI has been returned by one vast and important constituency for *thirty years* past. I saw in a recent number of the NEW-YORK TIMES the suggestion that Mr. DISRAELI could not be quite so black as he is painted by Radical hands, when a constituency returns him for *nine* Parliaments in succession. The remark showed a keener insight into English affairs than most of our own publicists display.

The truth is that these elections bring out two important facts; one, that a combination of Dissenters and Roman Catholics, such as the Radical party have enjoyed the advantage of lately, can only give any leader a majority of about 100. In Ireland the Presbyterians (as hating endowed Church Establishments not their own) and the Roman Catholics (as hating the Protestant endowed Church) voted together, and secured a Radical gain. So in many parts of England. But (and this is the other fact to which I desire to call attention) in the English counties the feeling against extremists is manifested by decisive Conservative majorities. The surplus population of large towns are Radical: the quiet, steady, intelligent artisans are in large proportion conservative. This fact is demonstrated by the polling returns, as I shall prove when the elections are over, and the result can be given in a complete form. This is the case at present. It is pretty certain that if the Conservatives ran into extremes, and threatened to half ruin the country by pursuing crotchets at the instigation of philosophers and demagogues, the country would pronounce against them. People generally wish to see a good Government and a strong one. Mr. GLADSTONE, as past experience leads us to suppose, can never give us that. Therefore, although vastly superior Radical organization in new boroughs, and the combination of Dissenters and Roman Catholics, have given Mr. GLADSTONE a numerical majority, it does not prove that the sense of the country approves of his measures. In the Borough of Chelsea alone—to take a single instance—6,000 electors would not vote. In Lambeth the proportion is much larger. Now the Radicals had apparently polled their last man in each of these boroughs—certainly they did so in Chelsea.

The immense importance which Mr. GLADSTONE himself attached to the winning of his seat in South Lancashire may be inferred from his own anxious and almost undignified appeal to the electors. "They say," he cried, "that I had better go away from the place where I was born, from the place where I was bred. You may just as well, in my opinion, say, 'I will turn a man out of his proper house because no one else will have the charity to take him in as a beggar and a vagrant.' I don't desire, gentlemen, to be a Parliamentary vagrant." And this argument, if so we may call it, he repeated over and over again. Now, take this fact: On the day of polling, Mr. GLADSTONE began with a majority of 223 over the lowest of the two Conservatives. At 10 o'clock he had a majority of 417. Between 12 and 1 (the workman's dinner hour) his majority was reduced to 5, and at 2 o'clock he was in a minority of 88! This minority gradually increased until he was 281 behind the second Conservative, and two "Tories" were triumphantly brought in. It was, in fact, a *workingman's* election. It was decided between 12 and 2, when the workingmen go to dinner. *Because* the Radical Party were defeated they will cry out, "It was all owing to intimidation." Why should not the Conservatives say that of constituencies where the Radicals have won? What is the use of treating a great issue in a "one-eyed" and bigoted manner? There can be no such thing as "landlord intimidation" in such a city as Liverpool, nor are the men of Lancashire the sort of people to submit to coercion wherever it may be attempted. The *Morning Post*, an organ of the Liberal Party, sets its more influential colleagues a good example when it frankly admits that the decision of Lancashire is a sore discouragement to the Liberal cause. "The electors of Lancashire," says your contemporary, "are as well entitled as those of any other constituency to entertain and give expression to their own particular political opinions. They disapprove of Mr. GLADSTONE's policy, and they are fully justified in selecting for their representatives those who will oppose that policy, instead of choosing its leading exponent." This is an honest manner of treating the question, but honesty in our politics is an easily determinable quantity.

Mr. GLADSTONE himself will take this disappointment most deeply to heart. A week ago he distributed an elaborate apology for his changes of opinion among the electors of South Lancashire. It has been published since, under the title, "A Chapter of Autobiography." The production has confounded his usual advocates and delighted his enemies. The *Times* (which throughout these elections has espoused Mr. GLADSTONE's cause with an earnestness not usual with it) condemns the pamphlet; the *Pall Mall* (another of Mr. GLADSTONE's supporters) calls it "soft stuff. From the *Pall Mall* I take the following brief description of the apology for tergiversation, because it is so just as to render unnecessary a lengthened analysis:

"This certainly is an abundant explanation of the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE has had to change his views. When a man tells you that he set out in life with fundamental errors upon the most important parts of the subject to which his life was to be devoted, you certainly want no other explanation of a good deal of vacillation in his subsequent career.

The pamphlet, on the whole, appears to us a melancholy exhibition of intellectual weakness and rashness, and an injudicious proceeding in a political point of view. What is the short result of it? You may ask how I ever came to write such a silly book as my 'Church and State?' The answer is, I was impressible and sanguine and was carried away by Puseyism, and I have been finding out ever since that it was all a mistake. This is perfectly true, no doubt; but why need a man who is just going to become Prime Minister of England say so?"

The main object of the pamphlet is to convince the world that Mr. GLADSTONE makes sweeping changes in his opinions from dictates of conscience. No one doubts it; but when we find a public man so uncertain of his opinions that we can never be sure one day what views he will announce the next, how is it possible to put any confidence in him? The people of Lancashire are tired of the vagaries of the great Radical leader. Mr. GLADSTONE himself has said that no Englishman could occupy a prouder position than to represent South Lancashire in Parliament. The voice of this great constituency has been given against him, notwithstanding his personal appeals and the mingled threats and persuasions of the whole Radical Press of the country. As one of the successful Conservatives truly said, in returning thanks for his election: "You have shown by your votes that you will have no dictation from any one. Let not Mr. GLADSTONE think for one moment that because he appears to have the majority in the new House of Commons, he will carry his measures as he wishes. His majority will dwindle away, for he will never be able to control it.

Mr. GLADSTONE himself went to the polls and voted for himself and the other Liberal candidate. He remained at the office of his brothers, Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., at Liverpool, all day, and hourly returns of the state of the poll were delivered to him. He is said to have been most painfully affected when it became evident that the constituency had solemnly pronounced against him.

The majority in Parliament of the Liberal Party is likely to be 110, as nearly as I am able to judge. But do not expect too much from a majority which is not intrinsically so strong as its members alone would lead you to suppose. As a new member on the Liberal side remarked to me yesterday, "We have got a majority which any leader would be mad to trust. One half of it at least secretly detests GLADSTONE, and the other half regards him with suspicion. It only requires GLADSTONE's well-known unevenness of temper and want of tact to make us a disorganized rabble once more."

A contest in the important constituency of Middlesex resulted yesterday in the return of a Conservative at the head of the poll. This is the first time a Conservative has occupied this position ever since 1832.

*Punch* to-day, comes out with a cartoon representing Mr. GLADSTONE as a knight, "in the *melée*," carrying everything before him. Is it possible to imagine any political allusion more malapropos? That comes of preparing elaborate drawings and wood cuts a fortnight or so before the events to which they refer, take place.

Riots of a most disgraceful character have occurred in various parts of the country, and personal outrages are so common that the papers have almost given up recording them. Upon this subject, it will be my duty to write more fully when the elections have all taken place.

L.

#### SPAIN.

**Reform in the Army and Navy—The Aspirants to the Throne—The Pacific Squadron—Military Demonstration—Liberty of Worship—Olozaga's Mission to Paris.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

Gen. PRIM is said to be occupied with a scheme for the more economical administration of the army. The best reform he could effect in it would be to cut it down to a standing force of only ten thousand men, with a *cadre* capable of extension when the defence of the country required it. No other measure of army reform will ever give satisfaction to the country. The military have become odious to the people as the willing instruments of despotism, and the latter will not rest satisfied until they succeed in reducing their number to a figure which will render them harmless to the popular liberties. PRIM, however, is not the man to do this. A military adventurer himself, and owing every thing to his connection with the army, it cannot be expected that his sympathy with free institutions will master his early training and prejudices. Besides if the ambitious aims imputed to him are really those by which he is actuated, it is by and through the army that he must arrive at their realization. It is only under a republic that important military reductions can be effected, and as that form of Government has yet to be fought for and won, it is not likely that Gen. PRIM will be very eager to initiate them.

In the navy Admiral TOPETE has effected some changes of organization which will, it is said, add very much to its efficiency. In future the *cadre* of the service is to consist of one Admiral, six Vice-Admirals, fourteen Rear Admirals, fifty-four Captains of vessels, seventy-four Captains of frigates, eighty Lieutenants of the first class, one hundred and seventy of the second class, and the necessary number of petty officers and marines.

THE ASPIRANTS TO THE THRONE.

The question of the probable successor to ISABELLA seems for the moment to have passed out of the domain of discussion. The Government does not feel itself strong enough to openly manifest its preferences, and it is accordingly careful not to compromise itself by preliminary negotiations. The envoys sent here by the King of Italy to push the pretension of the Duc D'AOSTA have returned to Florence in disgust, no encouragement of any kind having been held out to them. A short time since it was stated that ESPARTERO had expressed his firm determination not to accept the throne if it were offered to him. A good many people doubted the correctness of this statement from their knowledge of the old man's egotism and vanity. Their scepticism is in a measure confirmed by a letter of the *nolo episcopari* character which the Duke has addressed to his friend, the Governor of Salamanca. In this he declares that he has never been actuated by ambitious motives, and that he will abide by the decision of the Constituent Cortes. Of course he will, and if that decision be in favor of his elevation to the throne, believe me that ESPARTERO is not the man to refuse the proffered purple.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The *canard* circulated by the Paris *Patrie*, regarding the refusal of Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ and the squadron under his command to obey the Provisional Government until the Cortes had pronounced its decision, is a pure fabrication. The French ministerial journals and the Spanish clerical organs seem to be vying with each other as to which shall bear away the palm in lying.

MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

The great military demonstration which was got up to overawe the Republicans, came off on Sunday last. Between infantry, cavalry and artillery, there could not have been less than 20,000 men on the ground. The Minister of War, Gen. PRIM, harangued the soldiers. He declared that the first duty of the army, under existing circumstances, was to guarantee the exercise of the national sovereignty by preventing the passions or interests of the bold or unscrupulous from stifling the voice of reason. That was the whole burden of his speech. Plainly interpreted it meant that the army would probably soon be called upon to crush out all opposition to the monarchical programme of the Government.

I must not omit to add that, early in the morning, placards had been posted up throughout the city, declaring that the review was a defiance flung in the faces of the citizens, and that the soldiers were to carry loaded muskets. Señor RIVERO, Alcalde of the city, sent round his agents to tear down the bills. The bill-sticker was arrested, and through him the owner of the office where they had been printed. They will be brought before the tribunals. It is pretended that the author of the placard is a well-known Republican; but there are better grounds for supposing that he belongs to the clerical and reactionary party.

LIBERTY OF WORSHIP.

While the troops were forming on the Prado a popular manifestation was being proceeded with in favor of liberty of worship. A large number of citizens paraded the streets and called upon the Minister of Grace and Justice. A delegation from the crowd had an interview with him. After declaring that freedom of worship was an established fact in Spain, the Minister said that he would leave the definitive regulation of the question to the Cortes. When this was repeated to the crowd it loudly expressed its dissatisfaction, and assumed a menacing attitude. Some influential persons, however, succeeded in calming it, and great satisfaction was created by the announcement that the *Societé del Fomento de los Artes* had authorised the Protestants in the capital to have their services celebrated in their building on the Sunday.

Gen. PRIM has written the following letter in reply to a communication from a Mr. LEVY, congratulating the General on the success of his efforts to liberate Spain, and begging him to restore the ancient freedom of worship, and the ancient synagogues of the Jews in that country:

MADRID, Nov. 16, 1868.

*Mr. Henry Levy, Jr., Edinburgh:*

MONSIEUR: I have received your letter and congratulations which you addressed me on the subject of the triumph and success of the revolution. Believe me, I am very sensible of the sentiments of high sympathy which you manifest toward me. One of the principal liberties achieved by Spain in the great work of regeneration that has been made is that of religious liberty; and only yesterday M. ROMERO ORTEZ, Minister of Religion, in his address to the people of Madrid, declared and proclaimed that the edict of the fifteenth century, which expelled your co-religionists from Spain, has been repealed by the Provisional Government, and that all religious bodies will be able in future to raise their own temples and adore God according to their belief. That solemn declaration of my colleague is the best response that I can make to your letter. Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. (Signed,) J. PRIM.

ELECTORAL PREPARATIONS OF THE CARLISTS.

The Carlists, finding that they are not strong enough to raise the banner of insurrection, are preparing to make their influence felt at the polls. They have constituted an Electoral Committee at Madrid, composed of forty-nine individuals, to represent the forty-nine provinces. It is asserted that Don CARLOS has signed obligations payable by him at Madrid within a brief delay. The proclamation of the Duc de Madrid, which you may have read in the *Union*, was printed in the capital and has produced a very disagreeable effect on the Carlists.

OLOZAGA'S MISSION TO PARIS.

Every one is asking what is the motive of OLOZAGA's special mission to the French capital just at the present time. He starts to-day, and will arrive in Paris on Saturday.

The American Minister, Mr. HALE, is in France on a short leave. He will be back here by the middle of next week. He went to Paris to consult the physicians there.

## THE OHIO RIVER CALAMITY.

**The Lost from Nashville—More Statements of Survivors.**

*From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, Dec. 8.*

Early last Saturday morning it was announced in the city that an appalling calamity had befallen two of the largest and most popular steamers plying between Louisville and Cincinnati—the *America* and the *United States*—on the latter of which it was certainly known that a number of our citizens were passengers, returning home from Cincinnati. No information could be obtained at this place till Sunday morning as to the names of the lost and saved. Owing to this fact the most painful anxiety was felt by the many friends and kinspeople of C. M. HAYS and wife, and J. W. MCFERRIN and wife, whose departure on the *States* had previously been announced by telegraph. Were it in our power to do so, we should be spared the painful task of chronicling the serious if not fatal injuries received by our well-known and respected fellow-citizen, C. M. HAYS, Esq., and the death of Mrs. LOUISA HAYS, known to this entire community, where she was born and reared, as a lady of most gentle and amiable disposition. While we thus lament the death of Mrs. HAYS, and sympathize deeply with her family and friends, we do also unite in the general joy experienced by the family of Mr. MCFERRIN and wife, when it was ascertained that they had been saved. They returned yesterday morning by the train, and the general hand-shaking that occurred, and the tears of joy that were shed, indicated how happy were those who had previously given up their loved ones for lost. The friends of Mr. TONEY were alike gratified to hear of his fortunate escape, and hope for his early return. At last accounts, he was at Warsaw, in charge of his brother Masons, being quite indisposed from exposure and excitement.

STATEMENT OF MR. M'FERRIN.

We met Mr. MCFERRIN at his store yesterday, and obtained from him the following incidents of his lucky escape:

Mr. MCFERRIN states that he had retired to his state-room some time previous to the disaster, but the delightful music of the serenading party had prevented him from going to sleep. Before the steamers collided there was a great noise and confusion apparently on deck, and his wife remarked that something must be wrong, and he replied that he reckoned not. Again she repeated the remark, when immediately followed the shock of the collision. He jumped out of his berth, opened the door, and led his wife to the cabin, which he found filled with smoke. The lamps were extinguished, and everything presented a dark and dismal appearance. He said that he felt perfectly composed, with more presence of mind than he could himself even expect under the circumstances. The first thing he thought of was the remark made by his father (Rev. Dr. J. B. MCFERRIN) on the evening of his late marriage, when he said, "My children, I pray for your happiness." Standing thus in the dark cabin, nearly suffocated with the volume of smoke that was rolling through the boat more tempestuous in its fury than the agitated commotion of the winds preceding the hurricane, the farewell blessing from a father's lips sank deep into his heart, and in the midst of the exciting scenes of the moment he felt it to be a duty to address the Throne of Heavenly Grace, and calling upon his wife he said, "DORA, we must offer up a prayer to God," and side by side both kneeled, and fervently appealed to Heaven. They then arose, and snatching up a life-preserver he fastened it around his wife. Rushing hurriedly through a gangway, they soon gained the guards aft of the wheelhouse, where had already congregated a number of the lady passengers. The scene that followed was beyond description. A mother threw her children overboard into the river, and then plunged in after them. Mr. MCFERRIN then bade his wife step over the railings, and while both were standing on the extreme edge of the guards she wanted to leap into the water, but he said, "No, wait till I tell you; I will save you."

Just at this moment a beautiful little girl, a Miss JONES, of Pensacola, Fla., called upon him to assist her, saying, "Save me! save me! I'm a little rebel!" Mr. MCFERRIN told her to wait for a favorable opportunity, and then jump into the river. He had hardly finished his remark when he saw the two boats coming together. He was not able to tell whether the *United States* or the other boat was moving, but they were coming together. He told his wife to jump and he would follow. She leaped a distance of about fifteen feet below to the guards of the other boat. Mr. MCFERRIN was instantly by her side. He made the leap just in time, for he discovered that the boat which he had left was now careening, and had slided out a considerable distance.

Going through the engine-room of the *America*, he noticed the engineer at his post, working the engine. He reached the other side of the boat, which was against the Indiana shore, and jumping down a distance of some twelve feet, Mr. MCFERRIN and his wife were safe on the bank.

Mr. MCFERRIN looked out upon the fiery waters before him, and saw many of the passengers struggling with the waves and the burning timbers. Miss JONES, the little girl who had appealed to him, was floating upon the stream, but her spirit had taken its flight. She perished from the fall, or perished by the extreme heat after she had jumped into the river. Her face and features presented the same beauty and innocence as when a few short minutes before she was promenading the cabins of the palatial steamer.

Barefooted and half clad, Mr. MCFERRIN and his wife proceeded up the bank, and in a short time were comfortably quartered at the house of an old farmer named JACKSON, who treated them kindly. On reaching the house, he seated himself at a fire, and just then began to comprehend the fearful reality of the affair and gave way to tears.

He succeeded in getting a wagon, and with a white blanket about himself and wife, Indian style and fashion, they were driven to Florence, Ind., some two miles distant. It was very cold, and MACK tells it as one of the incidents connected with this part of his bridal trip, that he was not ashamed to ask his wife to put her arms around his neck to keep him from freezing.

Arriving at Florence, he was liberally stared at, and he jocularly remarked that the Kuklux had come. He took a ring from his finger and sold it for clothing; but when it was understood afterward that he was a Mason, the ring was returned to him. He met some one who gave him 50 cents, and an old German, who keeps a saloon in the place, was very cleverly disposed—he gave him a drink, and afterward brought a bottle of bitters for his wife.

Mr. MCFERRIN and his wife afterward took passage on the *General Buell*, and reached Louisville at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and reached home by the morning's train, Monday.

**A Letter from Col. Golladay, Congressman from Kentucky.**

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the 9th inst. publishes the following letter from Col. GOLLADAY, member of Congress from the Third District of Kentucky, giving the particulars of his escape:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1868.

So many kind inquiries have been made by telegraph, asking of my safety from the burning of the *America* and *United States*, that I conclude to give a short statement of myself. I was a passenger on the *America*; was abed and asleep when the collision of boats took place. Awakened by the jar and the running to and fro of footsteps, I looked out of my back window to see a sheet of fire on the water by the burning oil. I dressed hurriedly, but calmly, secured my watch, my pocket-book and shawl, and went out of the back door on the guards to find the *United States* sunk, and the whole cabin a solid sheet of flame. The *America* was all on fire on one end and the side next the river. I went on deck, "unknowing and unknown," spoke to no one, and found an excited and wild throng of people, running to and fro, screaming and praying alternately, now and then one, two or more, jumping into the water as the boat was receding from shore. Not being able to swim, I hesitated to take to the water, and finally concluded to go above to my berth for my life-preserver. I soon found I could not procure one, and being hurried for time I attempted to find my way again to the stairway, and as I almost reached it some burning article on the boat fell with a crash, enveloping me in smoke and ashes with midnight darkness. Holding my breath and feeling my way in the cabin, I was lucky to strike the steps, and half way down fell very hard, my shawl falling on deck. At this moment the wind partially dissipated the smoke and a burning torch on the water from the *United States* showed me the way. I recaptured my shawl and went to the edge of the boat to jump. One single person was on the boat beside myself forward of the wheel and he hesitated to make the dreaded leap. Encouraged by a negro man on shore, he did so, however, alighting on one side of the negro, and I sprung almost at the same time, alighting on the other side of the negro, and supporting myself from falling by holding to him and sinking about one foot in mud. We were the last on that part of the boat, and all clambered for the top of the bank, the white man making it with a facility which was truly wonderful, the negro close after, and I straining every nerve to keep apace. By this time the fire became so hot, and finding a difficulty with my feet loaded with mud to make the steep bank, I threw my shawl up the bank, and running down again next the river, ran up the bank next the river some thirty or forty yards, and found a better ascending place, where I quietly went to my shawl and threw it around my shoulders, and walked around to hear the talk of the multitude, with strange and lonely feelings, seemingly a disinterested spectator—so much so as to be asked frequently where I lived, and had come with a view to help. I lost my baggage, with many papers and memoranda from my constituents, and memorandum-book, which they must now supply me with. Some slight sprain of my ankle and great soreness of the muscle of my legs—otherwise unhurt. I went on the *Lady Grace* to Warsaw, where I found some of my wife's relatives, Mr. N. BROWN and family, who treated me very kindly.

I came up to this place on the *Lytle* Saturday night. Am getting up some clothing to-day. Will leave for Washington this (Monday) evening. Will be there on Tuesday night, with luck, and ready to serve you or any friend at a moment's notice. One of my regrets is that I did no act of heroism—have not got even a small burn to elicit sympathy, and, indeed, did nothing—but calmly waited my time and made a Sam Patch leap, which ought forever to establish my reputation as a jumper. Yours truly.

GOLLADAY

# THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

**The Operations of a New-York Court Revealed—The Case of Henry Seiler in Brooklyn—Testimony of Newly-made Citizens.**

The case of Henry Seiler, charged with fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers for Constantine Weick, was brought up before United States Commissioner Jones, Brooklyn, yesterday, on adjournment.

Weick, it may be remembered, testified that he received his naturalization papers from Mr. Seiler in a lager-beer saloon in Williamsburgh, previous to the recent November election, notwithstanding the fact that he, Weick, had not been in the country over eleven months. Yesterday the defence gave their testimony as follows:

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SCHMIDT.

*Charles Schmidt* testified as follows: I went over to New-York with Weick and Schumacher, at the time we went over to get naturalized. [Witness identified his naturalization certificate.] Weick got a similar paper there at the same time; got the papers in the City Hall in a big room on the right hand side; about fifty or sixty Irish fellows there; there was a Judge who said that every one here five years, and over twenty-one years of age, was entitled to his papers; the Judge who gave out the papers said if any fellows there who did not understand English, to come up and he would talk German to them, and witness asked Weick if he understood that, and Weick said, "say nothing about it," that it made no difference whether he was here five years or nine months; we were all required to hold up our hands and swear, and Weick did the same as I; we then went home, and it was near twelve o'clock when we got home; I have served in the army three years and nine months; I voted for Buchanan and for Lincoln; I lost my paper in the army and I thought I would go over and get another.

*Cross-examined*—I got my papers in the same room where I took my oath; there were some fifty other fellows; went over with about a dozen other fellows whom I did not know before; met about fifty other fellows at the ferry; I knew Seiler before; he came once in our beer saloon; he talked about citizens' papers; I told him that I would like mine, that I had lost mine; he said I could get it in New-York; in the court-room one was the witness for the other, as having lived in the country; I had no witness to swear that I had been in the country five years; there were two men there who knew me when the war commenced; they did not swear for me; nobody asked for witnesses; the Judge said that all who had been in the country five years could swear; got my first paper before in St. Louis, and my second paper in Springfield, Ill.; the Judge in New-York did not ask if I had filed my intention papers; we, all that were in the room, held up our hands; did not sign a book nor any papers; I told somebody there that this man, Weick, had been in the country only nine months; I knew that he came here a year ago, New-Years, out of the Penitentiary in Germany; all the Judge knew of my being in the country five years was what I told him; Weick got his papers of the same fellow I did—a young fellow about 25 years old, with a small moustache; Weick's papers were the same as mine, all but the name; They did not ask Weick any more than me. (The two papers were produced and are both certificates of naturalization.) Have not talked with Seiler about the matter; took a drink with Seiler and the other fellows yesterday, but did not say anything about this matter; did not talk with Seiler at any place except that; he said I could get my papers in New-York; my subpœna came to my house; I don't know who brought it; I saw him in a wine cellar yesterday with a couple of other fellows there, and he asked me, with the others, to drink.

*Re-direct*—I went to your office yesterday, and told the same story that I have told here to-day; Mr. Weick told me he and another fellow stole some money in the old country, and went to the Penitentiary a year; had two more to serve, and the Governments were all completed and the notes became due, respondents applied to Mr. Sage for money wherewith to pay for them, and in a conversation at that time,—a portion of the credit having previously been covered,—it was agreed that the respondents were to reimburse themselves from the $15,000 deposited.

The appellants claimed that they were entitled to any scrip which may hereafter be declared by the insurance company, which scrip is always paid to the party effecting insurance, and not to the party for whose account it was made.

The respondents claimed that they were entitled to it from the facts mentioned, as well as from the universal custom in the commercial community, and also by reasons of decisions which have been made by the Chamber of Commerce of this City. They insisted that the effecting of the insurance formed no part of the credit granted; that it was an entirely distinct transaction. The action was brought to recover the amount of the scrip certificates received from the Mutual Insurance Company. The issue made was tried at Special Term of this Court before Judge Barnard, on the 22d of March, 1867. It was held under advisement until the 14th of June following, when the Judge gave the following opinion which we give:

"I thought, on the trial, that there could be no doubt but that the plaintiffs ought to have a decree in their favor. The defendants acted as their agents in insuring their property. I was under the impression that defendants used plaintiffs' money to effect the insurance, and if so, of course any benefit or advantage that accrued under the policy would inure to the benefit of their principal, namely, the plaintiffs. I find, however, on examination that defendants used their own money and charged it to plaintiffs. That, if there had been a loss under the open policy, defendants would have had to pay the premium note. The Insurance Company could not have called upon plaintiffs for payment, as they had never authorized the property to be insured in a mutual insurance company, and the Company had the individual note of defendants. The defendants are entitled to a judgment, with costs."

On the argument to-day, the counsel for the appellants claimed that it was very clear from this opinion that the impressions of the Court changed during the time when the case was held under consideration. It was also clear that the facts showed to the mind of the Judge, upon deliberation, that the respondents acted as the agents of the appellants in insuring their property. The turning point in the mind of the Court evidently was that respondents had used their own money and charged it to the account of the appellants, and therefore they were not responsible for the scrip.

The respondents, who in this instance are defendants, through their counsel, Mr. Charles Tracy, insisted that the open policy business has been customary in this City for more than forty years; that if the plaintiffs' attack upon them had prevailed in the Court below, the established system of insurance would have been overthrown, and liabilities of enormous magnitude would have been fastened upon merchants, factors and bankers. The Marine branch of insurance is ordinarily conducted on the mutual principle. Instead of large cash capitals, the insurance companies hold good commercial paper, given by customers in anticipation of premiums, which paper can be discounted immediately. The commission merchant, factor, &c., takes out the policy in his own name, and gives his own note to a sufficient amount to cover the premium of the whole policy. On this policy many cargoes may be written, and the property of different owners, and for the benefit of whom it may concern, the vessels being entered from time to time as they sail. In conclusion, the counsel produced an opinion in this case, given by the late Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, which is quite voluminous, and which he concludes in these words:

"Upon the whole, I am of opinion that the Railroad Company has no right to any of the scrip certificates upon the policy under which the iron in question was insured." This opinion is dated Dec. 21, 1864, and was the last opinion ever written by Mr. Noyes. He prepared it and put it in the hands of a clerk to be engrossed on the afternoon before he was seized with paralysis which terminated his life.

The decision of the Court is reserved.

For the plaintiffs and appellants, Mr. Francis N. Bangs; for the defendants and respondents, Mr. Chas. Tracy.

OIL COMPANIES—HOW ONE WAS ORGANIZED.

*Robert P. Getty et al., Respondents, vs. Jeremiah Devlin et al., Appellants.*—In February, 1865, a subscription paper was circulated for the purchase of oil lands in Ohio, at the price of $125,000. The amounts subscribed were to be paid to Daniel Devlin "trustee for the purchasers," and the title to the property was to be taken in his name. John Bryan, one of the defendants, signed the agreement and became a subscriber to the fund, but it is claimed that he did so in bad faith, as did other of the subscribers. Bryan was, in fact, the seller of the property, it having cost him much less than $125,000, but it is insisted that he concealed his ownership, as well as the cost of the property, from the plaintiffs; that he signed the agreement in the pretended character of a co-purchaser; that the plaintiffs, R. P. & S. E. Getty, and the plaintiffs, J. A. Amelung & Son, and Holcomb, each, in good faith, subscribed and paid to the Trustee $5,000. The Trustee collected in all the sum of $60,000, but did not appropriate it to the purchase of oil lands; on the contrary he paid the money over to Bryan, and received in exchange for it 100,000 shares of stock of "The Federal Oil and Coal Company," and this stock was distributed among the subscribers to the original agreement, including those who had paid as well as those who had not. Devlin died in March, 1867. It is claimed that when Devlin paid the money over to Bryan, they both knew that plaintiffs believed Bryan to be one of the purchasers and not the seller of the property. The objects of the suit were, first, to rescind the original agreement; second, to compel Bryan & Devlin's executors to account for the money; third, to have the money distributed among those entitled to it, and, fourth, to have it adjudged that the Oil Company and its stockholders held the bonds and stock in trust to secure a distribution.

One of the alleged fraudulent subscribers to the original agreement is Robert H. Arkenburgh. He is made a defendant, and he and Devlin's executors demurred for want of merits and misjoinder of causes of action. Their demurrers were overruled by the Special Term and hence an appeal to this Court.

After argument, the General Term affirmed the judgment of the Special Term.

For plaintiffs, F. N. Bangs; for defendants, John E. Develin.

**The Broadway Theatre Fracas—Conclusion of the Case, and Discharge of the Accused.**

A conclusion was yesterday reached in the case of the Deputy Sheriffs charged with the felonious shooting at the Broadway Theatre in August last, which has ever since been undergoing examination, and with the details of which the public is familiar.

Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, in giving his decision in the case, said that the importance of the case and the official character of the accused had demanded an exhaustive and labored investigation. In concluding upon the case, he found that all the officers engaged in the affray had been duly authorized to serve the process on Harkins, and that in going into the theatre for that purpose they were engaged in the prosecution of a strictly lawful purpose. It therefore only remained to inquire whether by their acts while there they transcended their powers or wantonly and unnecessarily used their weapons. The magistrate then proceeded to review the testimony at some length, and to quote the law applicable to the facts which had been proven, and concluded that the Sheriffs had acted strictly within the limits of their duty, and had not used firearms without due legal warrant. He therefore ordered Hickey and Moore be discharged and the complaint dismissed.

It will be remembered that the other Deputy Sheriffs engaged in the affair were discharged some time since, and hence by the action of yesterday the case was finally concluded.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

**Proposed Reforms—The Treasury Agents and the Revenue Service—Securing Evidences of Malfeasance.**

There is a general cleaning up, washing of dishes and scouring of plate in the household of the public service, in view of the approaching change of Administration. Men who are in office, and hope to remain there, are endeavoring to make themselves presentable with the hope that when the day for a general inspection arrives they will be able to pass muster. Those who are out of office, and hope to get in, on the other hand, are hungrily calculating what chairs will probably be vacant, and in some cases preparing to point out those who, intoxicated by yielding to the temptations of public position, are ready to fall under the table. Everybody is now upon his best behavior. Those who have committed frauds are now more careful than ever to conceal the traces of them. Those whose duty it is to see that frauds are not committed, now more zealously than ever (and more openly) seek to ferret out the perpetrators.

There are connected with the New-York Custom-house, as a matter of course, as with most public establishments at which so large an amount of patronage is dispensed, a certain number of knaves who just at this time are much exercised on account of the determined effort which Mr. C. M. Plumb, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is making, as he phrases it, "to set the house in order before the new tenant takes possession." He has sent to every employe in the Custom-house a copy of the following circular:

SPECIAL AGENT'S OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1868. }

SIR: Will you please, at your earliest convenience, fill out the following blank, and return the same to this office? The inquiry is made by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours, &c., C. M. PLUMB,
Special Agent, Treasury Department.

Name? Official position? Date of appointment? Previous occupation, and length of service, if any, in the army? Compensation? Age? Residence? The nature of your general duties, and whether engaged in other business, and what, when unemployed? Hours of actual service when on duty? Fees or emoluments, if any, for extra labor?

To the Inspectors the following additional inquiries are addressed:

"Frequency and extent of over-time or night service? Amount of fees or emoluments received during the last six months, or since your appointment, for extra services, stating the amount and character of services rendered? Amount received for regular discharge of vessels or steamers? State whether such amounts were received as in lieu of board? If so, what meals were also taken on board? Amount received for night labor in discharging? State whether such amounts paid for regular or extra service were voluntarily tendered, or called for or solicited by you? Quantity of wine or spirits, fruits, or other perquisites received from steamers or vessels, agents or employes? Number and estimated value of seizures made by you during the past six months, or since appointed? Amount, if any, received by you during your term of office derived from seizures?"

The circulars were sent to every employe in the Custom-house directly, without passing through the hands of the higher officers of that establishment, whom the Treasury Agent first consulted. They declined to act with him in the matter, and so he acted without them. Mr. Plumb says he is acting under general instructions from the Treasury Department, and that his object is to effect retrenchment and reform in the business of collecting the customs at this port. The date of the circular addressed to the employes generally is Nov. 27, and that of the circular addressed to the Inspectors specially is Dec. 3.

Answers have already been received from most of those to whom the queries were addressed, and, strange to say, not one of them, according to their own showing, has been guilty of any improper practices. This, of course, was expected, (thus runs the explanation,) but it was desired to get a denial, if nothing more, in reply to each particular query which, taken with evidence already in the possession of the Treasury Department, will make confirmation strong in some instances of the malfeasance of clerks and Inspectors. Among the employes to whom the circular has been sent is Mr. E. A. Pollard, whose eminent services to the cause of the Southern Confederacy during the war have been rewarded by a valuable clerkship in the fourth division of the Custom-house, under Deputy Collector Embree.

The Special Agents of the Treasury Department, of whom there are thirty-seven, are not the most popular man in the world among the gentlemen charged with the collection of the revenue in our large ports. The occupation of Mr. Plumb was spoken of in anything but complimentary terms yesterday by some of those who received circulars from him. Concerning the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to command the dismissal of any individual, with or without the consent of the Collector, there has been some difference of opinion, and in the case of Collector Cake, of Philadelphia, no definite decision on the subject has yet been arrived at. As every employe of the Custom-house is, however, supposed to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the nomination of the Collector, (though ordinarily the appointments are virtually made by the Collector,) it is claimed by the Treasury Agents that the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to make removals is beyond question.

**New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.**

The twenty-fifth annual report of this Association, giving an interesting *résumé* of its operations for the past quarter of a century, has been published. The institution was organized in 1843, incorporated in 1848, and is now in charge of the following Board of Officers: James Brown, President; Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer; R. M. Hartley and Geo. Griswold, Secretaries; Stewart Brown, Jonathan Sturges, Erastus C. Benedict, and J. Cooper Lord, Managers. Its rules are carefully arranged to elevate the poor without encouraging idleness, almsgiving being an incidental and not a primary object. The report alludes to the rapid increase of the number of the truly needy with the approach of Winter, and appeals to the charitably disposed for means to continue and extend its work of philanthropy. During the year 1868 340 visitors were employed, and made 33,296 visits, extending relief to 8,197 families and 27,528 persons. The amount of receipts during the year was $71,096, and the amount of disbursements in charities and necessary expenses was $72,558 95.

**Balls Last Evening.**

The annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association took place last evening at Ferrero's Hall, in Twenty-eighth-street. The Association has been in existence thirty-seven years, has done much good, and has consequently a host of friends and supporters. The reunion of last evening was well attended, and the evening passed as pleasantly as the best wishers of the Association could have desired. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, the emblem of the Association, "The Thistle," being everywhere prominent. Mr. Mitchell, President of the Association, and the various committees attended indefatigably to the comfort of their guests.

The Lyric Club had a *soirée dansante* at Lyric Hall, which was well attended. This was the eighth ball given by the Club, and it was certainly a success.

The fourth annual ball of Ladies' F. M. T. A. B. took place at Irving Hall last evening. The company began to arrive about 8 P. M. Dancing commenced soon afterward to the music of a fine band, and was kept up with spirit until a late hour.

## POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A GANG OF BURGLARS ARRESTED.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officers Willoughby and McGivney, of the Third Ward, discovered the unauthorized presence of three men in the hallway of the premises No. 22 Vesey-street, and they succeeded in arresting all of the gang, though two made a desperate effort to escape. The prisoners gave their names as Thomas Brown, Charles Williams and Thomas Lynch, and they were found in possession of a number of skeleton keys, a large bag, a jimmy, and some other tools used by burglars. An examination of the premises where three men were found resulted in the discovery that the lock which fastened an iron grating over a glass door in the hallway on the first floor, had been broken off, with the evident intention of gaining felonious access to the store of Messrs. McNasty & Arnold, dealers in druggist's sundries. The three prisoners were yesterday arraigned before the sitting Magistrate, when Francis R. Arnold, the junior member of the firm, appeared as complainant. The accused were fully committed for trial in default of bail. Brown is 22 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and resides at No. 551 Third-avenue; Lynch is 22 years of age, a native of New-York, and says he lives at No. 323 East Eighteenth-street, while Williams gave his age as 28, a native of Connecticut, and resides at No. 32 Oliver-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER BLUE BEARD.

Deborah J. Jennett made an affidavit some days since, alleging that on the 8th day of July, 1847, she was legally married to one James W. Jennett, at No. 12 Forsyth-street, New-York, and afterward lived with him as his wife, five children being born of the union, only one of whom now survives, a daughter, 19 years of age. She then charges that he abandoned her in Mobile, in 1863, leaving herself and her daughter entirely destitute, and that when she came to New-York, in August, 1865, and sought him out, he threatened to be revenged upon her for following him. She afterward discovered that he had good reason to avoid her, as in 1864 he had married one Eliza Ann Banks, and was then living with her as his wife. Subsequently, as the complaint alleges, he abandoned her, and on the 21st of March, 1867, married a widow with three children named Lucy Ann Smith. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and yesterday the accused was arrested by Detective McDougal, of Police Headquarters. When arraigned in the afternoon and confronted with the complainant, reinforced with the affidavit as to his third venture, the prisoner had little to say, and was committed for examination on the charge of bigamy.

ANOTHER WIFE IN TROUBLE.

Mary Ann McLaughlin, of No. 549 West Twenty-ninth-street states that for some time past herself and husband, John McLaughlin have lived unhappily together. On the night of the 5th inst., she retired to rest, leaving a bright light in the room, which is the first floor front. Between 12 and 1 o'clock she was aroused by a noise at the shutter. Going to the window, she just reached it when she heard the report of a pistol, and a bullet whizzed over her head and lodged in the ceiling. Hastily opening the shutter, she saw her husband on the sidewalk in the act of walking away. McLaughlin having been arrested, denounced the statement of his wife as totally false, but he was committed in default of $500 bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

THEFT OF FURNITURE.

Frances Gallagher, of No. 35 Thompson-street, says that in June last she stored furniture worth $200 with Benjamin Stanberry, a colored man, of No. 25 Laurens-street. Subsequently she was sent to Blackwell's Island on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and upon being released, a few days since, found that Stanberry had taken advantage of her absence to convert her property to his own use. The accused was arrested by Officer Hutchinson, of the Eighth Precinct, and, being arraigned, was by no means convinced of his guilt. He was, however, committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SHOPLIFTER COMMITTED.

John Stern, who is charged with stealing hat bands valued at $100 from Lawrence, Brother & Freddy, No. 21 Mercer-street, and whose case was reported yesterday morning, was fully committed in default of $2,500, bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

TRAPPED BY A GUN.

During the night of the 4th inst. the store of Alfred Woodham, No. 221 Canal-street, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in escaping with a number of articles, and, among them, a miniature gun valued at $75. Thursday evening Officer Cronin, of the Tenth Precinct, found James Wood in the saloon No. 134 Bowery, endeavoring to sell this gun for $5. Wood was therefore taken into custody, and upon arraignment said that he had bought the gun for $3 of a man whom he thought he would know if he should meet him again. This plea was unsuccessful, and Wood was committed upon a charge of burglary for trial at the General Sessions.

STOLEN GOODS.

Detective King, of the Tenth Precinct, having found many articles, supposed to have been stolen, at No. 12 Bowery and No. 46 Division-street, arrested Charles Ferguson and Edward Clark, who, it was stated, claimed possession of them. The goods are held to await owners, and the prisoners are detained for further hearing.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Board of City Canvassers.—The Committee on Protests of this Board met again yesterday. Protests were received against canvassing the returns for School Trustees in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the Thirteenth Ward. The canvassers appeared, and swore to the correctness of the returns, and they were ordered to be canvassed. Protests against canvassing the returns for School Trustees in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Districts of the Twentieth Ward were received. The correctness of those from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts were sworn to by the canvassers. Those from the Twenty-sixth were laid over until noon to-day to give an opportunity for witnesses to be summoned.

Coroners' Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Flynn, over the remains of Catharine Weithman, the little girl whose parents reside at No. 194 Second-street, and who died in consequence of being run over by a truck on the 4th inst., at the corner of Rutgers-street and East Broadway. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death....Justice Dodge committed Walter Gorham, aged 64, on Thursday, to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as a vagrant. The unfortunate man was seized with illness in the Jefferson Market Prison, and died before a physician could arrive. Coroner Schirmer was notified, and ordered the remains to be taken to the Morgue, so that Dr. Cushman could make a *post-mortem* examination.

Lecture of John B. Gough.—Mr. John B. Gough lectured last night at the Cooper Institute before the Burchard Literary Association. A good audience attended. The subject chosen was "Eloquence and Orators." The lecture has often been given here, and excited on the present occasion, as heretofore, the usual interest and merriment. Imitations were given of various public speakers, and a definition of true eloquence was satisfactorily attempted.

Change of Time.—The time table of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, connecting at Bergen Point with Port Richmond, has just been changed. Trains now run as follows: Leave this City, foot of Liberty-street, at 5:45, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, and 11:30 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4:20, 4:40, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, 9, 10:30, and 11:45 P. M. Leave Bergen Point at 6, 6:55, 7:23, 7:35, 7:55, 8:35, 9:04, 9:45, and 10:45 A. M.; 12:05, 1, 1:15, 2:40, 3:35, 4:45, 5:20, 5:50, 6:10, 6:50, 7:45, 9, and 10:45 P. M.

Sunday Evening Sermons.—A course of sermons will be delivered, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, this season, by clergymen out of town. Rev. John De Witt, of Irvington, preaches the first to-morrow evening, at the Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Revs. E. C. Bridgman, S. W. Boardman, Herrick Johnson, D. D., Philips Brooks, and others will follow in the course.

Dr. Doremus' lecture on Oxygen, in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, will be delivered this evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-street. It will be brilliantly illustrated by experiments, and also interpreted for deaf mutes by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

Sunday Evening Lectures.—Dr. Boynton, by request, will deliver his brilliant lecture on "Bible History," with finely-illuminated pictures in illustration, at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

Is Protestantism a Failure?—Rev. H. D. Northrop will preach his last sermon on this subject to-morrow morning, at the Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Minor Items.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Hardiman, a regular soldier, fell off Pier No. 8 North River, and was rescued by Officer Gorman, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.... At 2:30 A. M. a fire occurred on the first floor of the frame dwelling No. 15 Jackson-street, occupied by John Weslin. The flames were occasioned by an attempt to thaw the gas pipe by burning straw about it. Damage $50....At 10 A. M. yesterday a team of four ponies and a wagon, belonging to the New-York Circus, ran away from Lexington-avenue, through Thirty-second-street, and sprang into the East River. Two of the ponies were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

St. Luke's Church on Fire.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out beneath the chancel floor of St. Luke's Church, in Clinton-avenue, owing to a defect in the flue of the heater. Fortunately, the smoke was discovered in good time and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. Rev. Dr. Jacob Diller, the Rector of the Church, was present, and worked earnestly to avert the property from injury. The loss is about $1,500.

Prospect Park Skating Pond.—The skating pond at the Brooklyn Park will be opened to the public, for the first this season, this afternoon. There will be about fifteen acres of skating surface, which is nearly as large as the large lake at the Central Park. Commodious buildings are already erected for the accommodation and convenience of skaters, and as the ice is in fine condition, should the weather continue good, an auspicious inauguration will ensue.

## NEW-JERSEY.

The People of Orange and the Morris and Essex Railroad.—A large meeting was held in Library Hall, Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, in respect to obtaining additional means of travel by railroad to this city. Many of the most influential and wealthy citizens were present. The meeting was organized by appointing Charles J. Martin President, and Mayor Ferry, Ex-Mayor Ropes, E. C. Burt, H. A. Paige, and many others, Vice-Presidents, and Reune Martin and Peter M. Myers, Secretaries. The debate was lively and very able, and continued to a late hour. The fact having transpired since the meeting was called that the Morris and Essex Railroad had been leased to the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad Company, it was urged that, as the latter Company was wealthy and able to make the reforms alleged to be necessary in the management of the Morris and Essex Road, and as some of the Directors of the Delaware Company had avowed their intention to make such reforms, that the attempt to provide a new road should be postponed until the new Company should be tried and found wanting. Resolutions were adopted declaring the means of conveyance furnished by the Morris and Essex Road to be inadequate; that additional facilities were desirable; that a more efficient management by the new Company was anticipated, and, in view of the change of management, that it was not expedient at present to attempt to provide a new road, and that the resolutions be transmitted to the new Company by the Secretaries.

Probable Homicide.—Additional evidence has been given in reference to the recent shooting affray between J. O'Neill, a conductor on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a carman named Devrey. Jacob Mirr, a brakeman, swore that when Devrey attempted to cross the track, O'Neill caused him to turn back. Devrey struck O'Neill, who in retaliation pulled off his coat to fight. Both struggled for a time, and were at length separated. After being parted O'Neill took out his pistol and discharged it at Devrey four times, on two of which it took effect, inflicting wounds which are liable to prove fatal.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENT IN THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES—ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*Bronson, Exr., vs. Rhodes, and one other case.*—The brief elaborated by the Attorney-General in the Legal-tender cases is entitled in only two actions, but the argument is intended to apply to all those cases before the Court, so far as they present the general question of the constitutionality of the statute involved. In Bronson, Exr. vs. Rhodes, the case is this: Tender of currency was made in January, 1865, in satisfaction of a mortgage given in 1851, to secure the payment of $1,400, "in gold or silver coin of the United States, with interest in coin," &c. The tender and discharge of the mortgage were refused, and proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court for Erie County, N. Y., to procure satisfaction. The judgment of the Court was that the complaint be dismissed. Upon appeal to the general term of the Court that judgment was reversed, the mortgage adjudged paid, and the defendant required to satisfy it. Appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the general term was affirmed. A writ of error to this Court was then taken, upon which the case is now here. Mr. Evarts submits: First, that to determine what shall be the money of a country, and how far it shall serve its purposes as a measure of value and a medium of exchange, including its efficacy as a legal tender in satisfaction of debts, belongs to Government. So, too, to determine whether anything besides money shall be a legal tender in satisfaction of debts belongs to Government. No theory of liberty or personal rights could possibly affect to withdraw either of these subjects from the just sphere of Government, or presume to claim either of them as within the province of private immunities from all public control. The active regulation of the subject of legal tender in satisfaction of debts is neither a principal end, nor a substantive power of Government. In its nature it is a subordinate and administrative means in the execution of some duty, or in aid of some authority of Government. Whatever laws may be established respecting it are to be judged of as just means, or as wise means, toward the fulfilment of the duties, or the exercise of the powers of Government. Second, the complete regulation of legal tender in satisfaction of debts being then a necessary and proper means at the disposal of the Government, for the ends to which it is applicable, the only question before the Court is, whether, under our Government, in the form and to the extent in which this regulation is attempted in this act of Congress, the authority is within its legislative power. This attempted exercise of authority by Congress may exceed its constitutional power, either because the whole regulation of legal tender in satisfaction of debts belongs to the States, and thus any legislation by Congress on the subject is invalid, or because, though a certain measure of power over the subject is accorded to the Federal Government, yet this particular exercise of it is in excess of that measure of authority, or because this particular exercise of power by Congress is expressly prohibited by the Constitution, though, but for such express prohibition, it would be within the competency of the affirmative powers of the Federal Government. But if this exercise of legislative power by Congress cannot be impugned for one or the other of these reasons, then the act in question is valid. Third, the act of Congress is not an encroachment upon any authority respecting legal tender reserved to the States. Whatever of undisputed and undivided dominion over contracts, dealings, debts and payments may be reserved to the State Governments, so far as all these feel the influence of the money system of the country, they are subject to the exclusive possession of that province of sovereignty by the General Government. Any regulation of legal tender is wholly withdrawn from the States by the Federal Constitution. The express prohibition against the making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, by the States, if it stood alone, would leave an implication of some reserve of authority to the State. But this implication that a State has the regulation of tender of gold and silver in payment of debts, under the affirmative coinage power to the General Government and the express prohibition of that power to the State, is wholly illusory. The coinage power covers the whole subject of the efficiency of our own and foreign coins (of all metals) in the payment of debts, and the practice of Federal legislation has so dealt with it. It is impossible, therefore, that a State should legislate concerning the current gold or silver coin as a legal tender. Fourth, the Constitution contains no word of prohibition, of limitation, or of exception upon the General Government, touching the regulation of tender in payment of debts; touching the regulation of money, its currency, and its efficacy in the payment of debts; touching the forms, vehicles, terms or conditions in and on which the public credit can be issued by the Government in the performance of its constitutional duties, or the exercise of its constitutional powers; or touching the authority over contracts, saving only that its laws on the subject of bankruptcies must be uniform throughout the United States. The fifth proposition sums up the foregoing points. Sixth—As, then, the regulation of legal tender by Congress is not an incroachment on any authority on that subject, left in the States, and is not within any prohibition upon the Federal Government to be found in the Constitution, it must follow either that the Constitution itself has fixed the legal tender of the country, or that there is no legal control of the subject anywhere, which is equivalent to saying that there is and can be no such thing as legal tender in the country; or that Congress has some authority in the premises, and that authority (whatever be its measure) is the whole legal authority on the subject, and its legislation within that authority constitutes the law of the land on the subject. It is manifest that the Constitution has not, in terms, fixed the legal tender of the country. It is equally manifest that it has not, in terms, fixed the money of the country. This latter regulation is, in terms, enumerated among the powers of Congress; and if the regulation of the money of the country carries the power of regulating the legal tender in any degree, then Congress possesses the latter power in that degree. If other enumerated powers of Congress carry, as necessary or proper means for their exercise, the regulation of the legal tender in any degree, then Congress possesses that power to the requisite degree. Upon these considerations it is assumed to be established that whatever power to regulate legal tender exists in this country resides in Congress; that the Constitution imposes no express limits on this power, and that whatever laws in regulation of legal tender are, in the language of the Constitution, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any and all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof," are within the authority of the Constitution, and are "the supreme law of the land." Some general propositions are submitted, and it is then said, in substance, that in any case the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution has ratified the act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt, to the full measure of its statutory qualities, can no longer be questioned in the Courts. The fourth section of this amendment provides as follows: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, should not be questioned." The foregoing is the substance of Mr. Evarts' argument, taken from an elaborate brief, argued at length.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.*

CONCLUSION OF THE WATSON AND CRAREY CASE—VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

*The United States vs. Thirty-eight Hundred Gallons of Whiskey.*—The testimony in this case was closed on Thursday afternoon, and it came up yesterday morning for the closing arguments of counsel, but by direction of the Court the case was not summed up, and the Judge charged the jury as follows:

There is not a particle of evidence to show that the tax on the spirits in question was ever paid, which is indispensable, as has been decided by Judge Nelson and others, and this Court is authorized to direct you to find a verdict for the Government. You will, therefore, find a verdict as directed.

Upon application of Mr. Clinton a stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL CASE.

*The United States vs. Alva Blaisdell and John J. Eckel.*—This case was called, but important witnesses being absent the hearing was adjourned to Monday.

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON COMPANY CASE—AN INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

*The United States vs. Daniel Messmore et al.*—At the conclusion of the Watson & Crarey case, this case was moved on by the District-Attorney.

The defendants were called, but Ethan C. Frost was the only one that appeared in Court.

Mr. Smith, however, representing James M. Smith, Counsel for some of the absent defendants, applied to the Court for a postponement of the case on the ground that Mr. J. M. Smith was engaged in Court.

The Judge asked if the case could be tried without the presence of the defendants.

Mr. Courtney said he thought it could not. He could find no authority for doing so.

The Court inquired whether the offence was a misdemeanor or a felony, and said that the question as to a misdemeanor was up before Judge Nelson, and he decided it in the Spring of 1862. The question came up before him, (the party having run away,) and he held it was regular to proceed with the trial, on the ground that the offence was a misdemeanor, not a felony. The only test of that is whether the statute declares it, or not, to be a felony. If the statute does not declare it to be a felony, why, then, not being a felony, it is a misdemeanor.

The District-Attorney—If your Honor please, you will recollect that these cases were set down for trial, by a special order of this Court, for the first day of the November Term. On that day counsel for the respective parties under indictment appeared, together with some of the parties, and announced themselves "not ready." In the meantime, I received a letter from the authorities at Washington, instructing me not to proceed with the trial of these cases, for reasons contained in that letter, which I submitted to the Court, and on which I acted. After the lapse of a week or two, instructions came to me to proceed with the trial of these cases according to law. I immediately notified the parties, and they appeared here in Court, some in person and some by counsel. They asked for a certain day to be fixed by your Honor, on the ground that the notice that I had given them was too short for them to prepare their case, and for the purpose of getting witnesses who, they alleged were in St. Louis and other places West. They announced to the Court that they would be ready on the day fixed by the Court. On that day these cases were called and not one of these parties, with the exception of Frost, appeared in Court. The bail-bond was forfeited, and bench-warrants were issued for the arrest of these parties. I caused to be issued, I think, four separate bench-warrants, and delivered them to separate officers for the purpose of having them executed. I was informed yesterday, and am further informed this morning, that after a thorough search, not only through the City of New-York, but through the places where some of the defendants are stated to have resided, none of them can be found, and now we have the statement here this morning by counsel that they are not prepared to go on with these cases because counsel is engaged in Court. I don't think that these cases can be tried, or ought to be tried, without the presence of the defendants. I have been looking at the indictments since the suggestion made by your Honor, and I find that three of these indictments are for misdemeanor and the fourth one for a felony. Your Honor will recollect that some time ago a motion was made by my associate to consolidate those indictments. That motion was granted, and these three indictments, the one for conspiracy to defraud the United States; the other for doing business without paying a license and failing to keep a rectifier's book, and the third one for using counterfeit brands on spirits, were consolidated—all three, the fourth indictment having another additional name in the indictment from the first three that I have mentioned. The first three are against the three parties. Two of these offences are misdemeanors, and one of them is for felony.

The Court—I was not aware of the consolidation. I didn't remember it; but, if that is so, it stands as a single indictment, therefore it could not be tried. It is made a felony.

The District-Attorney—The other is a conspiracy to defraud the United States, under section 10 of the Revenue law, by not paying the tax on a certain amount of spirits distilled by them.

The Court—That is more a misdemeanor by the section.

The District-Attorney—And the reason that was not consolidated with the other, is that there is an additional defendant in the case.

The Court—That can be tried separately.

The District-Attorney—That can be tried separately.

The Court—That is specially for a conspiracy. I propose to try that case.

Mr. F. S. Smith—As far as Mr. James M. Smith is concerned, he was engaged about three-quarters of an hour ago in the trial of a case in the Supreme Court, on the short calendar, and I presume he will be disengaged in a short time.

The District Attorney—In this fourth case two of our witnesses are in Providence, the spirits having been taken to Providence from New-York. We are ready to try the cases that are consolidated, but in the fourth case we are not ready, but will be on Monday.

The Court—Then you cannot try the misdemeanor case to-day for that reason?

The District-Attorney—No Sir, because we propose to try the other three indictments first, which are consolidated into one. We are ready in this case, and have kept our witnesses ready all the time.

The Court—Then the position of it is this, that one cannot be tried because, being a felony, the defendants must be present, and they are not present, cannot be found, have disappeared, absconded, and the other cannot be tried because two witnesses for the Government are in Providence, and are not here to-day. That I understand to be the position of the matter.

The District-Attorney—Yes. I have moved all along these three indictments, which are consolidated into one, and the parties expressed themselves ready to try the case. I am prepared in that case, for I have got ready in it.

The Court—Yes, but the defendants are not here, and the case cannot be tried.

The District-Attorney—Those are the cases we agreed should be tried, and I understood would be tried.

The Court—That is so, but they cannot be tried, the defendants not being here.

The District-Attorney—I would like to have some explanation from the counsel, they having announced that they would be ready when the case was called.

The Court—Their attention may not have been called to the fact that it was a felony. I don't care to try the case as regards one without the others being here. How long are these bench warrants out?

The District-Attorney—Since the day the case was called—Tuesday morning.

The Court—How much bail have these defendants given?

The District-Attorney—Seven thousand five hundred dollars in each indictment. I have no doubt that we shall get them, but perhaps we shall not get them at present. Now, if your Honor please, we will go on to-day with this misdemeanor indictment, provided the Court will not hold Court to-morrow, so that we can send for these witnesses to Providence. We cannot finish our case to-day.

The Court—I think, on looking into the authorities on the subject, it would hardly be safe to try this case in the absence of these defendants. I find the law laid down by the Circuit Court, in the First Circuit, in the case of a misdemeanor, where the punishment must be imprisonment, the Court will not proceed in the absence of the defendants. In this case it must be imprisonment and fine both, and I think that, under such circumstances, the defendant is entitled to whatever benefit there may be from having seen the jury. That is the idea in cases of felony. Felony is a case of so high a grade, and the punishment so severe, that the defendant is entitled to have the jury see him, and that is a privilege which the law would not allow him to waive, and, therefore, in favor of personal liberty, I think it would hardly be right, particularly as there is a decision by Judge Curtis, in the First Circuit, on the point. Although Judge Nelson decided in the case of fitting out a vessel in the slave trade, it not being declared a felony, they could not properly proceed on the trial without the presence of the defendant, yet the case came up in this way: The man was tried and acquitted, and the question came up about relieving his bail, because the defendant had run away. That may have had a good deal of effect on the decision—the fact that the man was acquitted. If he were convicted, the point would come in a very different shape.

The District-Attorney—I perceive that the decision of Judge Nelson is in conformity with well-adjudicated cases. There is a case in Ohio where the prisoner left the Court-room and ran away, and the Court held it could find no reason why the trial of the cause should be delayed.

The Court—If the defendant once appears, he is here for the purposes of the whole trial. If he goes away, then he is not entitled to any consideration. But here the defendant is not present, and I think I would not be justified in trying the cause.

The District-Attorney—I have no doubt your Honor's idea is right, and I would not have said I would try this misdemeanor case, if your Honor had not said you would try it without the presence of the defendant.

The Court—What shall be done in regard to this defendant that does appear?

The District-Attorney—Your Honor will see the impropriety and the almost impossibility of trying one defendant in these cases. The nature of the whole charges are those of conspiracy on all the indictments. They run into that, and of course we would have to show the connection, even on the indictment, for doing business without having a rectifier's license, and I think it would be a great waste of time to try these indictments with only one defendant present. That would be as bad a waste of time as we had in the trial of the 3,800 gallons of whisky, and I would not feel justified in trying this man separately. I don't know what Mr. Sedgwick, his counsel, has to say about it.

Mr. Sedgwick—I would only like sufficient notice to be given that he may get on here from Buffalo, where he resides, by the time the trial shall be called again, when it is called again. One day's notice is not enough, of course. I would have to have forty-eight hours' notice.

The Court—Where does he now reside?

Mr. Sedgwick—In Buffalo, and does business there.

The Court—I would say, in regard to the defendant who has appeared here to-day, he has held himself amenable to the Court, and has conducted himself with propriety under all the circumstances, and therefore, under those peculiar circumstances, he is undoubtedly entitled to indulgence and consideration. He left his business in Buffalo to come here, ready for this trial, and he is entitled to the notice the counsel suggests, that he may come here again. The only difficulty is that, Mr. Smith being absent, it is impossible to say whether he may engage to produce the defendants by a certain day, and perhaps, under these circumstances, it had better remain over till Mr. Smith comes in.

Mr. James M. Smith didn't appear in court, and the case went off for the present.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 11.

*Before Judges Ingraham, Mullin and Daniels.*

OPEN POLICIES—IMPORTANT TO THE MARINE INSURANCE.

*The Minnesota Central Railway Company, Appellants, vs. J. Pierpont Morgan et al., Respondents.*—This case involves some important principles of law in which underwriters and Marine Insurance Companies generally will be interested. The facts of the case may be briefly stated as follows: On the Oct. 6, 1863, the respondents issued a letter of credit to the Minneapolis, Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad Co., on Messrs. George Peabody & Co., to pay for certain railroad iron in England, the Company depositing with the respondents $15,000 cash as a marginal security for the letter of credit. The money was to be returned upon the faithful performance of their agreement to cover Messrs. Peabody & Co.'s acceptances, and the usual charges for commission and interest. In January, 1864, when shipments of the iron paid for by the above credit were being made, the respondents applied to Mr. Sage, the Vice-President, to know whether he would effect an insurance on the same, or whether they should do it. Mr. Sage gave authority in writing to have the insurance effected, and the respondents did so, including it in an open policy with insurances for other parties. For the premium, respondents gave their notes at the lowest current rates they could obtain at the time. When the shipment sent him over here and paid him $15; Weick is from Baden; he was half drunk, and he told me everything; everybody gets $15 to come from the old country, because you have got "some trinks" here in New-York.

*By the Commissioner*—About ten of us fellows went over, and we met at the ferry about thirty Irish; I heard about two days before that they were going over; Mr. Seiler told me he was at my house, and Weick was there; I did not know where the City Hall was; but the other fellows knew; I saw nobody pay my money to the officers of the Court; the man who gave me the paper did not know me; have been in this country about eight months, and voted; I presented this naturalization paper at the Registration District in the Nineteenth Ward, at the same time Wieck presented his.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP SCHUMAKER.

*Philip Schumaker* testified as follows: Know Schmidt and Wieck; went over to New-York with them to get my papers; got our papers all together; Wieck and Schmidt and myself got our papers at that big room in New-York, and then came right home; we held up our hands to be sworn there; Wieck swore too; I was sitting alongside of him; he never told me how long he had been in this country; I have been fourteen years in this country.

*Cross-examined*—Have never taken out my first papers; did not know anything about it; was not asked in the Court for first papers; Mr. Seiler came in the lager beer saloon and asked if anybody wanted to be a citizen; Mr. Seiler took my name, but did not tell me anything about it; met several at Winter's, with Charley and Weick, when we went to New-York; marched in a procession; don't know who was the leader; think a man by the name of John Henry was the leader, with another fellow; saw Weick get his paper; the same man gave it to him that gave me mine; am not much acquainted with Seiler; saw him the day after I got my paper, but did not talk with him; I knew what I was subpœnaed to come here for; Charley Schmidt told me; he only said I had to come down to Brooklyn; Mr. Seiler gave me the papers to come up here; he said nothing, but gave me the papers and left.

TESTIMONY OF PETER AUCHSTERIFFER.

*Peter Auchsteriffer* testified as follows: I keep a saloon in the Eastern District; know Weick and Charley Schmidt; was present in the saloon before the election, when Mr. Seiler came in to get names for naturalization; he came in the saloon and said if there was any one there entitled to be a citizen he could go to Mr. Winter's, and get tickets there from the Democratic General Committee that would not cost anything; Weick said nothing; his name was taken down; he gave his name himself; Weick did not tell Mr. Seiler anything; Mr. Seiler did not say to him that it was only necessary for a man to be two days in the country to get his papers; if he had said it I should have heard it, as I was talking with Mr. Seiler; Weick has told me he was nine months in the country, and another time that he was here five or six years; I remember when Schmidt, Weick and Schumaker went over to get their naturalization papers; when they came home Weick showed me his naturalization paper; it was the same night that I saw the paper.

*Cross-examined*—There were four or five persons in my bar-room when Seiler came in there; was talking with him pretty nearly all the time; Henry took the name; if Seiler told Weick he would only have to be two days in the country, I would have heard it; I served some drinks while they were there; if Weick had whispered to Seiler and told him he had been in the country but nine months, I could not have heard it; I saw the papers of the others when they came home at night; it was the same night they went over to New-York.

*By the Commissioner*—Whose idea was it to go over to New-York instead of Brooklyn? A.—I do not know; Mr. Seiler came there and told them they could get tickets at Winter's saloon.

Counsel for Seiler said the reason of that was because it was nearer for the Eastern District people, and the Judges in Brooklyn would not sit in the evenings. He exhibited one of the tickets of the Democratic General Committee, numbered 9,051.

*Constantine Weick*, recalled: Heard the testimony of Charles Schmidt this morning; did not understand it; have known Schmidt three or four months; first met him from fifty to sixty miles from New-York, at a brick-yard; drank with Schmidt, and paid for the drinks; never was in the Penitentiary in Baden; never told Schmidt anything about it; the money I received on check was from my brother—$8 in gold; have never been in prison anywhere; I showed my certificate to Mr. Auchsteriffer two days after my naturalization, when I got it from Winter; I saw men coming out of the Court who had papers, but those with me had no papers that night; did not hear anybody say anything about being here five years. (Witness here produced a traveling pass received from the Court at Baden.) Schmidt, Schumaker and another man received their papers when I received mine; did not receive any paper in New-York that night; did not show Mr. Auchsteriffer any paper the night we came back from New-York.

Mr. Parish, Assistant District-Attorney, desired to postpone until Jan. 30. There was a case of a similar nature in the Circuit Court in New-York. There has been a motion to quash the indictment, and a division of the Court was certified to, and it will come before the United States Supreme Court. If the indictment is quashed there, on a point of statute, it will not be necessary to go on with the case. It was agreed to adjourn until Jan. 30, at 10 A. M.

On motion of Mr. Parish, Weick, the witness, was discharged from custody.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—Dec. 11, 1868.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 | 106⅝ | 100 Quick. Min. Co. | 21 |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 | 110⅞ | 100 Pacific Mail | 114⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64 | 107⅛ | 100 Canton Co. 2d call | 47⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65 | 107 | 100 Boston W. P. | 14⅜ |
| 55,000 5-20 C., '65 | 107⅞ | 10 Amer. Ex. | 44 |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 110⅛ | 20 Mer. Un. Ex. | 16⅛ |
| 123,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 | 110⅞ | 200 N. Y. Cen. | 123⅞ |
| 30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R | 103⅝ | 75 do....bet. call | 124⅞ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss. | 99⅜ | 200 Erie | 38 |
| 7,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x c. | 68⅜ | 300 Harlem | 120 |
| 18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new | 68 | 10 N. Y. & N. H. | 140 |
| 20,000 do....bet. call | 68 | 800 Reading | 97 |
| 20,000 N. Car. St. 6s | 65 | 40 do | 97⅛ |
| 5,000 Virginia 6s, new | 57½ | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. | 85⅝ |
| 3,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c. | 56¼ | 200 do | 85⅝ |
| 2,000 do | 55 | 100 do....b30 | 86 |
| 5,000 Missouri St. 6s | 89⅛ | 20 Mich. Cen. | 118⅛ |
| 5,000 Ala. St. 8s | 88 | 100 Chi. & N. W | 75⅝ |
| 1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. | 84½ | 1000 do | 75⅛ |
| 4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. | 83 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. | 77⅛ |
| 13,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s | 97½ | 400 do | 77⅜ |
| 2,000 N. Y. & N. H. Bds., 6s | 96 | 100 Chi. & R. I. | 105⅞ |
| 5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div. | 84 | 100 do....b15 | 105⅞ |
| 1,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s | 98 | 100 do | 105⅝ |
| 100 Merchants' Bank | 125 | 100 do | 105⅝ |
| 10 Bank of N. Y. | 140 | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 82¾ |
| 50 Bank of Commerce | 124½ | 100 do | 82⅝ |
| 10 Ninth Nat. Bank | 118 | 10 Chic. B. & Q. | 172 |
| 50 Fourth Nat. Bank | 106½ | 200 Clev. & Tol. | 101 |
| 300 Cum. Coal Pf. | 36 | 100 Tol., W. & W | 55¼ |
| 14 West. U. T. | 36½ | 90 do | 56 |
| | | 50 Tol., W. & W. Pref. | 70¼ |
| | | 100 N. J. Cen. | 114 |
| | | 100 do | 113½ |
| | | 50 do....bet. call | 114¼ |
| | | 300 P., Ft. W. & C. | 110⅛ |
| | | 100 do | 110⅛ |
| | | 80 do | 110¼ |
| | | 100 do | 110⅛ |
| | | 12 Lake Shore | 99½ |
| | | 200 Mar. & Cin., 1st Pf. | 29½ |

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 | 106⅞ | 100 Adams Ex....b30 | 48⅛ |
| 35,000 5-20 C., '62 | 110⅞ | 100 Wells-Fargo Ex. | 26 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64 | 107 | 100 U. S. Express | 45½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C, '64 | 107 | 200 Mer. U. Ex. | 15½ |
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65 | 107⅞ | 300 do | 16 |
| 98,000 5-20s, C., '67 | 110⅞ | 100 Hudson | 125½ |
| 535,000 do....s3 | 110 | 200 Reading | 96¾ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. | 68½ | 100 Mich. So. & N. I., bet. call | 84¾ |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new | 68 | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 77 |
| 64,000 do | 67¾ | 900 do | 76⅞ |
| 35,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. | 55 | 100 Clev. & Tol. | 101 |
| 5,000 Va. St. 6s, new | 57 | 200 Chi. & R. I. R. | 105⅞ |
| 1,000 N. Car. St. 6s | 64½ | 500 do | 105⅛ |
| 10,000 N. Car. State 6s, new | 61½ | 100 do | 105⅝ |
| 200 Canton Co. | 47 | 300 do....b15 | 105⅝ |
| 300 Cum. Coal Pf. | 36 | 300 Mil. & S. P. | 63 |
| 200 Quick. Min. Co. | 21½ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 82½ |
| 100 do | 21 | 500 P., Ft. W. & C. | 109⅞ |
| 300 Pac. Mail | 113¾ | 80 do | 110 |
| 20 do | 114 | 500 Ohio & Miss. | 29½ |
| | | 20 N. J. Cen. | 113½ |
| | | 5 Del. & Huds. Can. | 131 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 T. St. 6s, new | 68⅛ | 500 T., W. & W | 55⅛ |
| 50 Mer. Un. Ex. | 16 | 300 Ohio & Miss. | 29½ |
| 100 Quick. M. Co. | 21½ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 110⅛ |
| 100 do | 21 | 800 Clev. & Pitts. | 83½ |
| 200 Pacific Mail | 114⅛ | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. | 85⅛ |
| 100 West. U. T. | 36⅝ | 200 do | 85⅜ |
| 300 N. Y. Cen. | 123¾ | 300 do | 85⅛ |
| 800 do | 123⅞ | 100 do....c | 85⅜ |
| 500 do....s3 | 123⅞ | 500 Clev. & Tol. | 101⅛ |
| 500 Erie | 38 | 800 Chi., R. I. & P. | 106 |
| 100 Hudson R | 125½ | 200 do | 105⅞ |
| 1200 do | 125 | 500 do....b3 | 106 |
| 100 do....b60 | 126⅛ | 500 C. & N. W....ex d. | 75⅞ |
| 200 do....b3 | 125 | 400 do | 75⅜ |
| 400 Reading | 97¼ | 500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex d | 77⅛ |
| 100 Mil. & St. P. | 63⅛ | 200 do....s3 | 77⅛ |
| 200 do....b3 | 63⅜ | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new | 67¾ | 100 T., W. & W | 55⅛ |
| 10,000 do | 67½ | 300 do | 55⅛ |
| 100 Wells-Fargo Ex. | 26 | 400 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 83⅛ |
| 400 Q. M. Co. | 21 | 200 P., Ft. W. & C. | 110⅛ |
| 100 do | 21⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss. | 29½ |
| 20 Amer. Ex. | 43⅛ | 100 do....s3 | 29⅜ |
| 100 Merch. U. Ex. | 16 | 100 Hudson River R. | 125¼ |
| 100 Pac. Mail | 114⅛ | 600 Mich. So. & N. I. | 85⅞ |
| 100 do | 114¾ | 200 do....b5 | 85⅞ |
| 600 N. Y. Central | 125¾ | 600 Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 106¾ |
| 300 do | 125¼ | 400 do....s3 | 106¼ |
| 500 Erie | 39⅞ | 500 Chi. & N. W. | 76⅛ |
| 100 U. S. Ex. Co. | 46½ | 300 do | 76⅛ |
| 200 Reading | 97⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b30 | 78⅛ |
| 800 do | 97⅜ | 300 do | 77⅞ |
| 200 do | 97⅛ | 800 do | 77¾ |
| 400 do....s3 | 97⅛ | 600 do | 77⅝ |
| 200 Mil. & St. P. | 64 | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 Amer. Ex. | 42 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 109⅞ |
| 20 do....b3 | 42 | 200 Ohio & Miss. | 29¼ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 47 | 100 do....s3 | 29⅛ |
| 200 Pacific Mail | 113⅛ | 500 Mich. So. & N. I. | 85⅛ |
| 200 do | 113⅜ | 300 do | 85¼ |
| 600 do | 113⅞ | 500 Clev. & Pitts. | 83 |
| 100 West. Un. T. | 36⅞ | 900 Chi., R. I. & P. | 106⅛ |
| 400 N. Y. Cen. | 124 | 300 do | 106 |
| 800 do | 124⅛ | 100 do | 105⅞ |
| 200 Erie | 38⅜ | 800 Chi. & N. W. | 75⅛ |
| 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 82½ | 300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 77⅛ |
| 200 do | 82½ | 200 do | 77⅛ |
| 100 do....b3 | 82⅛ | 200 do....b3 | 77⅛ |

FRIDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., in his card published in our last paper, attempts to raise a new issue on the Erie scandal, with Mr. Vanderbilt. Let us see with what success. Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., although Directors of the Erie since October, 1867, and two of the controlling spirits in its management, were not in complete mastery until certain settlements were effected with their confederates, Drew and Eldridge, last Summer. These two men were literally bought out and retired; Eldridge to his Boston and Hartford Road, with a contract in his pocket for the purchase of $5,000,000 of his bonds, indorsed by the Erie, at 80 ₿ cent., and Drew to Wall-street, with a condonement (and receipt in full) of his transaction with the Company in June, 1866. Eldridge quit the Presidency and resigned his Directorship. Drew resigned his Treasurership and surrendered $4,600,000, remaining of $7,250,000 received in February and March from the great fraud of ten millions of Stock which, at the cost, it is said, of $800,000, the Legislature had condoned in April. Gould succeeded both in the dual capacity of President and Treasurer. Fisk was subsequently made Comptroller of Receipts and Expenditures, and Lane appointed Counsel in place of Eaton and Davis, deposed.

To make these settlements and their cardinal object complete, it was necessary to quiet the actions at law by Schell and Work on behalf of the old Stockholders—the Act of the Legislature legalizing the new Stock expressly saving the rights to redress of these and all other parties—and also to buy the new Stock with which Mr. Vanderbilt had been fraudulently saddled in March. The negotiations to these important ends were conducted by Gould, if not by Gould and Fisk jointly, in their personal capacity, as they made no official claim to repurchase the Stock for account of the Company, whatever their intention may have been as to the use of the funds of the Company. Certainly Mr. Vanderbilt made no Stock trade or trades with the Erie Company. But Fisk and Gould knew that he was not the man to be swindled out of seven or eight millions of dollars without pursuing his rights of redress with the steadiness of the march of time itself, and with the same indomitable will and patience with which he prosecuted the New-Haven Company for the recovery of the Money which they supposed *he* had lost, and not themselves, by the Schuyler fraud. And they had abundant reason to feel that ultimately he would have the same complete success. They therefore directly and indirectly offered, and he accepted, all that his ten millions of stock, 100,000 shares, had cost him; that is they paid him 70 ₿ cent. for 50,000 shares, $3,500,000, and $1,000,000 by way of indemnity for his probable loss on the other 50,000 shares, or, as the consideration in hand paid, for the privilege of calling upon him for this 50,000 shares at 70 ₿ cent. in four months. The public at large may not, but every Wall-street man does understand the nature of a Stock "Privilege" or "Call." It imposes no obligation upon the buyer to take the Stock, and no obligation upon the seller to hold the Stock subject to the election of the other party to take or decline it. His general responsibility is relied upon to furnish the Stock if called for. If, as we suppose to be the case, Mr. Vanderbilt felt no confidence that, under such auspices as Gould and Fisk, the Stock would be worth 70 ₿ cent., in competition with other new Stock, which he knew these men capable of fabricating, and which they did fabricate long before the four months expired, he probably sold out the Stock, assuming, of course, all the risk of being "cornered" at the end of four months, if called upon to furnish 50,000 other Shares, or to make good the difference between 70 ₿ cent. and the market price. He was indemnified in advance for this risk by the receipt of one million of dollars.

Mr. Vanderbilt had originally as little to do with the litigation of last February and March as with the Erie Company in July. He neither advised nor participated in it. He was so far concerned as to believe that, if Drew could be held to account for his wrongs to this great corporation, and the outstanding Capital Stock reduced to what the Reports of the Company represented it to be up to and including the first of January, 1868, to wit, $16,500,000, by the realization and cancellation of the 58,000 Shares borrowed by Drew in June, 1866, and by him sold on the market, the property would be reasonably cheap at 70 or 80 ₿ cent., in anticipation of such a settlement and change of control.

How the legal actions against Drew were treated by his Co-directors and backers, Eldridge, Gould and Fisk; how the injunctions of the Courts were recklessly contemned, and how the whole proceeding was followed by a series of additional frauds upon the Common Stock, are matters of recent history, including the flight of the whole party to Jersey City, where they remained literally intrenched as fugitives from justice for four or five weeks. The facts and dates are about as follows: The suits of Work and Schell were instituted about the 10th of February. In a day or two thereafter the capitalization of the Bradford lease, which Gould and Fisk *now* say was a fraud from its inception, was made public. This gave the party 15,000 or 17,000 shares new Stock to fight the rising market with; but to no avail. On the 19th of February a secret issue of 50,000 new shares by the fiction of Convertible Bonds followed, and even *this* failed of the purpose. Another issue of 50,000 shares, under the same fiction, and in violation of the injunction of the Courts, was resorted to on the 9th of March, though ante-dated the 3d of March. The party soon after escaped to Jersey City, from which place Gould emerged in April to turn up at Albany, where he lobbied through the following Act:

Section 1.—It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use any money realized from the convertible Bonds issued by said Company on the 19th February, 1868, and 31 March, 1868, the said Bonds amounting in all to $10,000,000, except for the purpose of completing, furthering and operating its railroad, *and for no other purpose.* Nothing in this section contained shall affect any right of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company, *nor shall it affect any action now pending,* save as herein provided; nor shall anything therein contained be held or construed to affect any liability, civil or criminal, of any officer or agent of the said Erie Railway Company, or of any other person. The use of the moneys, in this section mentioned, by any officer or agent of said Erie Railway Company, *for any other purpose than is herein mentioned, shall be a felony, punishable upon conviction thereof by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two nor more than five years.*

It will be noticed that this Act, while legalizing 100,000 shares of surreptitious Stock, emphatically saved the rights of all parties litigant who had been wronged by this and previous fraudulent issues. Hence the settlements of last Summer with Schell and Work became a necessity. It also emphatically and under the penalty of a criminal prosecution prescribed the manner in which the proceeds of the 100,000 shares should be expended. This last provision has been as utterly despised as the processes of the Courts have been boldly defied. The Money has *not* been spent on the Road. More than one-third of it was squandered by Eldridge, Drew, Gould and Fisk, before Drew, Treasurer, surrendered the balance to Gould, President and Treasurer, and now Gould and Fisk both have the effrontery to come forward over their own signatures and say that $4,500,000 of the funds of the Company were used to carry out their Stock trade with Mr. Vanderbilt! And without this admission, it is known that they made further new issues of Stocks between July and November, which raised the whole Common Capital to the enormous sum of $60,070,000, or 600,700 Shares—the proceeds being mainly diverted to the Stock and Money and Real Estate operations of the same party in Wall-street! And all this we are sorry to conclude is in a fair way to be indirectly sanctioned by the Supreme Court of New-York, the Presiding Justice of which has even gone so far as to license Mr. Jay Gould to buy up and charge to his Company, *at its par value,* twenty millions of dollars, or 200,000 shares, of the over-issued Capital.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136⅛@136⅛@136@135¾@135¾ ₿ cent.; the market firm at the opening and dull after 12 o'clock on a moderate business in the Gold Room. The Cash Gold continues easy, and holders are paying from 4 to 6 ₿ cent. interest for carrying over their balances. The Foreign Exchanges again firm at 109⅛ ₿ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅛

@110½ Short Sight on London. Some considerable settlements have been made with the Bankers at 110½ ℔ cent., to repay Exchange borrowed 60 days ago on Stock and other collateral lodged here. This class of engagements, we believe, runs through the month of December and into January. There is no immediate sign of any considerable shipments of Gold Coin.

Money is in demand at 7 ℔ cent. on call and 7@9 ℔ cent. on first-class paper, 60 to 90 days to run. There is no marked pressure to borrow among the Brokers from day to day, but all offers to lend over the New Year are readily taken up by the leading houses.

The Public Funds vary but slightly from the last prices of yesterday, but the sellers *short* on the calculation of an increased demand for Money as the Old Year draws to its close, were disposed to put out larger contracts this Afternoon, especially in the 5-20s of 1867.

In the State Bonds the business was more considerable in New Tennessees, the price yielding ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. from Thursday's late quotation. The North Carolinas were also lower and dull, the new selling down to 61½ ℔ cent.

The Railway Market is very feverish, and, as a general remark, *Bearish* in appearance, because of the weakness shown by most of the Western Stocks, heretofore supported by what are known on the Street as *clique* movements. The sellers against the future course of prices are also operating with much freedom, but not with uniform success, thus far, in New-York Central. The Stock shows considerable elasticity, as the daily frequent fluctuations between 123½@125½ illustrate. To-day a fitful effort was made to advance Erie Common Stock, to give *eclât*, perhaps, to the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, which is for 12 years, subject to renewal, and not in perpetuity, as reported in our last paper; and also to make a quotation for London, where something of a fresh interest in Erie is greatly desired by the manipulators here among the holders of Atlantic and Great Western debentures on the other side. At the old Stock Exchange Board to-day only 200 shares of Erie changed hands. At the Open Board and in the Long Room some business was reported as high as 39½@40, and then at 39@38⅞ ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Pacific Mail, and dull and declining on the Express Stocks, and Canton, Cumberland and Quicksilver.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold weak at 135⅛@¼; Exchange steady; the Public Funds 110 ℔ cent. for the 1867s, and in fair demand; the Railways very unsettled on the Western lines, and constantly fluctuating on New-York Central.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110¼ | 110 |
| American Gold Coin | 135⅜ | 135⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 68⅛ | 67⅞ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 55½ | 55 |
| Missouri Bonds | 89⅛ | 89 |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 65½ | 64½ |
| New-York Central | 124¾ | 124¼ |
| Erie Railway | 38 | 39¼ |
| Reading Railway | 97⅜ | 97 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 106½ | 106 |
| Northwest Common | 76¼ | 75⅞ |
| Northwest Preferred | 78¼ | 77¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne | 110⅝ | 109⅞ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 84 | 82⅞ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 114¼ | 113⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 82½ | 82½ |
| St. Paul Common | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 55⅞ | 55½ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881 | 109⅜ | 5-20 coupon 1868 | 110⅜ |
| 6 ℔ cent., coup., 1881 | 114⅜ | 5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871 | 119 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 110⅝ | 5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871 | 122 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | 110⅝ | End. coup., 1871 | 122 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 107 | 5 ℔ ct. coup., 1874 | 117⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 107 | 10-40 reg. | 103⅜ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 | 107⅜ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 105⅞ |
| 5-20 coupon '65 n. is | 110 | 6s Currency | 98⅞ |
| 5-20 coupon 1867 | 110 | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 108⅜ | Virginia 6s., n. bds | 57⅛ |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan | 108⅜ | Georgia 6s | 85 |
| N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870 | 101 | Georgia 7s. n. bds | 92⅜ |
| Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'60 | 101⅜ | North Carolina 6s | 64¾ |
| Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'62 | 101⅜ | N. C. 6s. new bonds | 61⅛ |
| Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865 | 101⅜ | Missouri 6s | 89⅛ |
| Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870 | 101⅜ | Louisiana 6s | 69⅝ |
| Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 101⅜ | Louisiana levee bds | 66⅜ |
| Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879 | 101⅜ | California 7s | 128 |
| Illinois War Loan | 101⅜ | Cal. 7s. large bonds | 128 |
| Tenn. 6 ℔ c., ex c. | 68⅜ | Connecticut 6s | 100 |
| Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds | 68⅛ | Rhode Island 6s | 101 |
| Virginia 6s., ex c. | 55 | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchants' | 125 | Hanover | 116 |
| America | 146 | Irving | 110 |
| Phenix | 108 | Metropolitan | 145 |
| National | 113 | Continental | 100 |
| Seventh Ward | 114 | Marine | 150 |
| State of New-York | 111 | Imp'rs. & Traders' | 138 |
| Commerce | 124⅞ | Park | 153 |
| Mechanics' B'k Ass | 116 | Central National | 110 |
| Ocean | 110 | Fourth National | 106 |
| American Exchange | 113 | Tenth National | 100 |
| Bank of the Republic | 120 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 90 | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 93½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est. | 86 | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 87½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub. | 86 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 77½ |
| Erie 1st M. ext | 100½ | Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890 | 70 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 91½ | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. | 70 |
| Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880 | 85 | Gal. & Chic. Ex. | 98 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 | 83 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70 | 101 | Chi. R. I. & Pac. | 97⅛ |
| Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85 | 104 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 96 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 100 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 100½ |
| Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72 | 114 | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 100½ |
| Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82 | 114 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103 |
| Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M. | 91 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97 |
| Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo | 94 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 93 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870 | 114¾ | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | 88 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 92½ | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 77 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 84 | Chi. & Alton inc. | 96⅝ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc | 80 | Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 96⅛ | Peninsula R. R. Bds. | 85 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. | 89 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s | 102⅛ |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds. | 86 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10 | 96 |
| Con. 7 ℔ cent 1st M. bds. | 91 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. | 92 |
| Han. and St. Jo. L. G. | 105 | Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. | 87½ |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 97½ | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 87½ |
| Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd. | 93 | Joliet & Chi. 1st M. | 101 |
| Tol. & W. 2d Mort. | 83 | Chic. & G. East'n 1st M. | 73⅜ |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 73 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 96 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,210,823 53; total payments, $720,241 81; balance, $90,569,933 22. The receipts include for Customs, $174,000; for Gold Notes, $276,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gold Exchange Bank the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Henry M. Benedict, Charles H. Ward, Henry C. Tanner, Christian Greve, James H. Benedict, John F. Sauzade, John H. Underhill, Peter M. Myers, Charles H. Harney, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Jacob Russell.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $834,765. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. |
| Man. of Wool. | 335 | $119,963 | 212 | $72,392 | 175 | $58,892 |
| Man. of Cotton. | 355 | 98,659 | 106 | 34,837 | 64 | 16,104 |
| Man. of Silk | 258 | 194,787 | 20 | 15,101 | 26 | 39,537 |
| Man. of Flax | 626 | 141,338 | 236 | 63,563 | 552 | 79,630 |
| Miscellaneous | 237 | 74,827 | 46 | 19,298 | 2,053 | 23,286 |
| Total | 1,811 | $629,574 | 620 | $205,191 | 2,870 | $217,449 |
| | | 205,191 | | | | 629,574 |
| Total entered | | $834,765 | Total marketed | | | $847,023 |

In noticing the remarkable progress of the Western section of the great Pacific Railway enterprise, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, in a circular just issued, remark that:

"Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New-York will be completed by July next. The Western portion of the line—known as the Central Pacific Railroad—besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, and most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class railroad, in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property. The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows: 'Heavy trains of rails, ties and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work.' By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, paid for, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of the entire line, and its success as a business enterprise are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies. The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. The gross earnings from July 1 to Dec. 1, were upward of $1,400,000, in gold, of which about one million was net profit. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amounts of supplies required to subsist 12,000 men, along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track three hundred miles during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the road. At a late date there were no less than 79 locomotives running on the road, 80 more on the way, and over 1,200 cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of travel and freight across the American continent shall be added to the natural and expanding local business, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, their earnings will be on an unexampled scale, and their securities be ranked among the most popular in the world. The current interest liabilities upon the bonded debt, upon an average of 300 miles in operation during the same period, were less than $350,000. The issue of the Company's first mortgage bonds is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe."

The financial agents of the Company, offer for sale a portion of the unmarketed First Mortgage Bonds at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. The Bonds are of $1,000 each, bear six ℔ cent. interest, ℔ annum, payable in the City of New-York, in United States Gold Coin.

The movements in the Provision line in Milwaukee, week ending with Dec. 9, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co. notice thus:

"Our Provision market continues to advance, Hogs commanding better prices every day, and packers being unable to get all they want to keep their houses actively employed. One of our largest houses, running full time, could handle all the Hogs now arriving. For the past three days, the receipts sum up 2,411 Dressed and 2,130 Live, against 1,762 Dressed and 5,500 Live for corresponding period last year. The weather now is quite like Winter, the temperature early this morning being below zero, and this noon only seven degrees above. This will probably reduce the receipts of Live Hogs and cause the largest supply to be of Dressed, as the farmers in this section can more easily get their Hogs to market, during the cold weather, when dressed than when alive. The condition of the Dressed Hogs this season is excellent, and they are fat and heavy, many weighing over 300 pounds. Our friends can rely on handsome Mess and Clear Pork this year. We will guarantee perfect satisfaction in this respect. The drovers, from the commencement of the season, have been reporting a much smaller supply of Hogs than last year, and the packers now seem to believe their statements. Some are expecting Dressed Hogs to sell at over 10s. very soon. We quote Live at $7 75@$8 25; Dressed at $9 40@$9 70; Mess Pork, $23 50 asked without sales; Clear Pork, (190 pounds packed,) $25; Thin Mess, $22 50; Prime Mess, $20 50. Sales 250 bbls. Extra Prime to-day at $17 50. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12½c.@12¾c.; Green Hams, 11½c.@11¾c.; Green Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Green Sides, 11c.@11¼c. English meats nominal; Cumberlands, 11¼c.; Short Ribs, 12¼c., loose. Prime Lard, 13¾c.; No. 1, 13¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders sold at 9c., loose, for February. Freight on fourth class by D. and M. Line: 70c. to Boston, 75c. *via* Chicago, 75c. to New-York, 80c. to Boston, and 70c. to Philadelphia and Baltimore."

### The St. Paul Road.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The circular of the President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company shows that it is contemplated by the direction to buy the McGregor and Sioux City Railway; and authority is therein asked of the stockholders of the first-named Company to acquire the property either by purchase or consolidation.

Before permission is given, it strikes me that it would be proper to ascertain the condition of the McGregor and Sioux Road, and how much of our future earnings it will require to finish and equip it, so that stockholders may form some idea in which decade of the future, regular dividends may be reasonably expected. Perhaps full information on all important points may be furnished by the circular, of which I have seen but an abstract.

The purchase of a road 275 miles in length is an important move for any company, and ought to be well considered, especially if long looked-for dividends are likely thereby to be indefinitely postponed.

The recent fall in the market value of the Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks would seem to indicate that the proposition has not been well received. The roads of our Company now embrace seven or eight hundred miles—a good property if well managed; and unless there be a pressing necessity for the acquisition, (which I doubt,) it seems to me that the best policy is to make the most of the property we own, and secure regular dividends at the earliest practicable moment.

A COUNTRY STOCKHOLDER.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


## HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the Principal and SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, 1st February and 1st August, in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax.*

A limited amount only of these bonds will be sold at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, by bankers and brokers, agents of the Company in different parts of the country, and at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVED SECURITIES received in exchange at full market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on request. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.


### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 56x95.1x21x44x74.3x99.9 | $6,000 |
| Dey-st., No. 16, 25x77 | 20,000 |
| Pearl-st., No. 240, 22.4x54.4, (1-10 part) | 490 |
| Plots Nos. 5, 6 and 29, Dyckman's estate | 31,450 |
| 20th-st., s. s., lot No. 38, Vidal's map, 25x81.11 | nom. |
| 26th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 1st-av., 10x98.9 | 2,000 |
| 30th-st., s. s., lot No. 14, estate of Smyth, 23x83 | 4,500 |
| 34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9 | 12,000 |
| 37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98 | 6,750 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 41.8x100.4 | 20,000 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 | 9,750 |
| 56th-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x100.5 | 16,400 |
| 58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5 | 4,000 |
| 60th-st., n. e. cor. Lexington-av., 45x100.5, irregular | 45,000 |
| 75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 132.2x336.2 | 42,000 |
| 78th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102 | 6,250 |
| 79th-st., s. s., 57 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x80 | 24,750 |
| 84th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x102.2 | 16,500 |
| 100th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x100.11; 2d-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 100th-st., 75.6x105; 99th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 201.10x225x100.11x25x100.11x250 | 75,000 |
| 100th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 250x100.8 | 30,000 |
| 113th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10 | 1,275 |
| 119th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100 | 4,100 |
| 12[illegible]th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.5 | 2,200 |
| 126th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 | 2,350 |
| 143d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 | 800 |
| 153d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x200 | 15,000 |
| 153d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x[illegible]00 | 10,000 |
| Avenue A, s. w. corner of 82d-st., 25.8x[illegible]3.6 | 803 |
| 2d-av., e. s. corner of 54th-st., 100x150 | 80,000 |
| 3d-av., w. s., 63½ ft. n. of 10th-st., 15.10x100 | 15,500 |
| 6th-av., s. w. corner of 142d-st., 175x199 | 38,000 |
| 8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 143d-st., 25x100 | 2,900 |
| 9th-av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 97th-st., 25.6x100 | 7,250 |

*Leases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, Nos. 226 and 227; Walker-st., No. 67 — 5 years, per year | $15,000 |
| 1st-av., e. s., 542 ft. n. of 78th-st., 25x94, 10 years, per year | 80 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltic-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75x100 | $6,300 |
| Bergen-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 83x100 | 2,000 |
| Baltic-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x100; Butler-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100 | 12,000 |
| Butler-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 | 5,000 |
| Butler-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100 | 3,000 |
| Church-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100 | 400 |
| Clinton-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 20x80; Degraw-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x80 | 7,000 |
| Ellery-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x125x10x— | 2,500 |
| Freeman-st., n. s., 300 ft. west of Union-av., 25x100 | 570 |
| Hampden-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. Flushing-av., 100x83x100x75 | 15,000 |
| Hickory-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100 | 6,500 |
| Leonard-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 18.4x98.8 | 3,300 |
| Maiden-lane, n. s., 150 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x200 | 5,700 |
| Navy-st., w. s., 102.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 25x100 | 3,500 |
| President-st., n. s., 83.9 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 18.3x80; President-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 18.3x80 | 8,500 |
| Quincy-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 | 7,800 |
| Quincy-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 | 7,500 |
| Richardson-st., s. s. 200 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100 | 350 |
| Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100 | 4,800 |
| St. Mark's-place, n. s., 100 ft. w. of Albany-av., 100x200 | 8,000 |
| Union-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100 | 900 |
| Union-st., n. s., 273.8 ft. e. of Utica-av., 183.8x130.3 | 2,250 |
| Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 225x255.7 | 9,000 |
| William-st., n. w. s., 181.8 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 61.3x100 | 630 |
| Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 | 3,400 |
| Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 | 3,400 |
| 12th-st., n. e. s., 217 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 | 1,020 |
| Bushwick-av., e. s., 53.6 ft. s. of Grand-st., 15in.x85.4 | nom. |
| Greene-av., s. s., 330 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x78.6 | 1,775 |
| Lafayette-av., s. s., 391 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16.8x100 | 1,035 |
| Tompkins-av., 125 ft. w. of, between Lafayette-av., and Kosciusko-st., rear lot, 53.6x76.7x50x57.5 | 1,000 |
| Tompkins-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 50x100 | 8,500 |
| Van Sicklen and Union avs., s. e. corner, 125x100 | 12,500 |
| Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Freeman-st., 25x100 | 950 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Courtlandt.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining P. G. Dyckman's, 197 acres | $120,000 |
| Maiden-lane and road to Cruger's Station, adjoining J. Stoutenberg's, 158 acres | 51,000 |
| Hadden-st., e. s., 131 ft. n. of Main-st., 566x112; Hadden-st., e. s., adjoining above, 31x70 | 15,000 |
| Street from upper to lower dock, w. s., lot adjoining Hudson River Railroad property | 10,000 |
| Centre st., n. s., adjoining J. Halstead's | 500 |

*East Chester.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st-av. and 1st-st., easterly corner, 207x329 | $3,800 |
| 4th-av., e. s., lot 50x100 | 1,500 |
| 5th-av. and 2d-st., n. e. corner, 105x114 | 400 |
| 5th-av., n. s., lot 100x105 | 525 |
| 7th-av., s. s., lot 2[illegible]5x228 | 1,000 |
| Greenwich-st., n. s., lot 81x125 | 1,100 |
| Union-st., n. s., lot 100x150 | 3,600 |

*Mamaroneck.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mount Pleasant-st., s. s., lot 40x252 | $500 |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Findlay-st., s. s., lot 50x100 | $5,700 |
| Garden-st. and College-av., westerly corner, 25x100 | 8,000 |
| Gerard-av., e. s., lot 221x250 | 10,250 |
| Gouverneur-st., s. s., lot 25x118 | 375 |
| Home-av., w. s., lot 100x200 | 3,000 |
| James-st., n. s., and River-av., s. s., 16 acres | 90,000 |
| James-st., n. s., and Gerard-av., s. s., adjoining H. Arcularius', 16 acres | 90,000 |
| Melrose-st., s. s., lot 50x100 | 800 |
| Mott-st., s. s., lot 75x100 | 5,000 |
| Railroad-av., w. s., lot 45x318 | 850 |
| 132d-st., n. s., lot 100x215 | 7,000 |
| 134th-st., n. s., 181 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 | 1,400 |
| 144th-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 | 1,200 |
| 145th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of St. Anne's-av., 25x100 | 800 |

*Mount Pleasant.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Street from Newcastle to Tarrytown, e. s., adjoining Hays' 62 acres | $16,000 |

*Ossining.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany Post-road, w. s., plot of 20 acres | $20,000 |
| Sing Sing to A. L. Ryder's road, w. s., adjoining W. McCord's, 10 acres | 7,500 |

*West Farms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prospect-av. and Waverly-st., n. e. corner, 100x125 | $2,000 |
| Valentine-av., w. s., 208 ft. s. of Macomb's Dam-road, 200x250 | 4,500 |
| Washington-av., corner 9th-st., Bathgate's, 50x150 | 1,300 |
| Catharine-st., n. s., lot 150x190 | 1,500 |
| 2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x100 | 4,000 |

*White Plains.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Horton-av., w. s., plot of 1 acre | $8,750 |
| White Plains to Bedford road, s. s., adjoining George Thompson's, 80x360 | 3,500 |

*Yonkers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashburton and Woodworth-av., 2x100; Ashburton-av., s. s., lot 6x100 | $450 |
| Grinnell-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of St. Mary's-st., 50x100 | 1,000 |
| Grinnell-st., e. s. 200 ft. n. of St. Mary's-st., 50x100 | 1,250 |
| Jefferson-st., w. s., lot, 25x95 | 550 |
| Locust Hill-av., s. s., 17-10 acres, &c. | 45,000 |
| Nepperham-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Depot-st., 25x75 | 2,500 |
| Palisade-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Glenwood-av., 184x281 | 23,000 |
| Palisade-av., w. s., adjoining above, 138x354 | 23,000 |
| Point-st. and Woodworth-av., n. e. corner, 193x227 | 23,000 |
| School-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Brook-av., 25x70 | 375 |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Catharine and — sts., n. w. corner, 25x75 | $3,625 |
| South-st., w. s., 284 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x100 | 600 |
| William-st., n. s., Hoy's property, 3-10 acre | 3,800 |

*Bloomfield.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas-st., e. s., Cadmus' property, 15x302 | $150 |

*Clinton.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newark and Elizabeth avs., s. s., 45 ft. from Bedford-av., 5x156 | $102 |
| Lyde's property, 3¼ acres | 600 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Halstead-st. and Halstead-place, s. w. cor., 78x219 | $1,900 |
| Park-st., n. s., 315 ft. from Washington-st., 100x261 | 2,500 |

*Montclair.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Park-av., plot of Haskell property, 14-10 acres | $1,656 |
| Park-av., plot of Haskell property, 9 6-10 acres | 11,000 |

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grove-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of North 4th-st., 0.4x28 | $225 |
| Grove-st., 100 ft. e. of, and North 4th-st., 75 ft. n. of, rear lot, 0.4x28 | 225 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newark-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 25x95.7x27.6 | $2,070 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Newark-av., n. s., adjoining lot No. 5, map of 68 auction lots, 1862, 9.6x25 | $110 |
| Summit-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Zabriskie-av., 20x100 | 3,800 |
| Terrace-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Newark-st., 48x100 | 340 |

*North Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cantels-av., w. s., 100 ft. from Durar-st., 25x123x28x—; Cantels-av., w. s., 175 ft. from Durar-st., 25x160x26x148 | $1,000 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bergen-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 25x151 | $600 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 26 | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 13,843 | Malt, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 218 | Pork, bbls | 586 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 160 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 389 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,120 | Lard, pkgs | 1,022 |
| Corn, bushels | 1,800 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | 163 |
| Rye, bushels | .... | Whisky, bbls | 215 |
| Oats bushels | 1,820 | Petroleum, bbls | 1,275 |

ASHES—Continue in very moderate demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues inactive at 41c.@42c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in active request at buoyant prices, including common Hard at $9@$13 50. Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in very slack request, including Adamantine at 20½c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do. at 58c.@60c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Is in fair demand, including Rosendale at $2 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been rather lightly dealt in since our last, including Anthracite from yard at $8 25@$10 75 as extremes, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $18@$19; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14 75@$15; Newcastle Gas, $10 25@$10 50 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, chiefly for good to prime Rio, at about former rates, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Sales 2,650 bags.

COTTON—Has been moderately active and very firm, on light offerings. Sales 2,794 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 1,341 bales to spinners, 238 bales to speculators, and 1,215 bales to shippers. Also 200 bales Middling, for February delivery, at 24c, and 100 bales Low Middling, same month, at 23c. ℔ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb | 22 | 22¼ | 22½@22¾ |
| Good Ordinary, ℔ lb | 23 | 23¼ | 23½@23¾ |
| Low Middling, ℔ lb | 24 | 24¼ | 24½@24¾ |
| Middling, ℔ lb | 25 | 25¼ | 25½@25¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 16,519 |
| Receipts last week | 20,791 |
| Receipts preceding week | 21,363 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 232,284 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 614,196 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,328 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 87,514 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 300,784 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,880 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 488,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 81,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 741,000 |
| Receipts, same time in 1867 | 593,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,000 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 365,000 |
| Exports, same time last year | 278,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,558,787 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 225,000 |
| Estimated stock, same time last year | 240,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,296 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in fair request at, in most instances, buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Continue quite dull, including Live Geese at 77½c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet at $3 10 @$3 15 for Canton, ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue quiet at unaltered prices.

FISH—The available supply has been very limited, as has likewise been the demand for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $7@$7 50 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20 50@$25; No. 2 do., $16 50@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$13 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $5@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@40c. for Scale, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue in limited request, including new crop Layer Raisins, at $3 55@$3 60 ℔ box; Currants at 11½c.@11¾c.; Almonds at 13c.@29c.; Figs at 18½c.@25c.; Turkish Prunes at 11½c.@11¾c.; Dates, 14½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite active again to-day, and have advanced 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl., closing in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,600 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 65; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 05@$7 55; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 55@$8 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 20@$7 70 ℔ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 00@$6 65 |
| Extra State | 7 05@ 8 35 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 15@11 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 7 20@ 7 70 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 75@11 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 40@11 75 |
| Common to Fancy Extra Missouri | 9 50@14 25 |

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $6 95@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25 @$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues quiet; sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $6 35@$12, as extremes, for old and new Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is slow of sale at $4 65@$5 25 for Western; $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4 25@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request for shipment, home use and on speculative account, at decidedly better prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 20; Amber do. at $2 05@$2 08; No. 1 Spring at $1 70@1 75, the latter price for a small lot; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 65; White Genesee at $2 20; Red State at $1 90; White California at $2 20 @$2 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in rather light request at drooping rates. Sales, since our last, 69,000 bushels, at $1 11@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 14@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 12 for New White and Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in at $1 50@$1 53@$1 55 for Western, Canada and State, ℔ bushel; sales 4,250 bushels. Barley has been dull at $2@$2 10 for State, and $2 30 for German, ℔ bushel; sales 7,650 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 3,100 bushels changed hands at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers slightly; sales, since our last, 73,000 bushels at 77c.@80c. for Western, in store and afloat, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at 17c.@17½c., and 19c.@19½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in light demand at 87c.@88c. ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good demand and buoyant at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have attracted little attention, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale and heavy, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275 @$315 for dressed, ℔ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 11c., gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at full rates.

LATHS—Have been in good demand at $3@$3 06 for Eastern, ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair request at $1 60 for Common and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately dealt in, including Eastern Spruce at $19@$20 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at unaltered prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 50c.@77½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$7 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed, and light for most other kinds, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at $58@$60 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request at 18¼c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 32c.@34c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Old Western Mess; $22 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25 50 for Thin Mess; $19 75@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, $25@$25 25 ℔ bbl. City Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Western rule quite nominal at 10½c.@10⅞c. Cut Meats continue in request at former prices. Sales equal to 150 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 285 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13½c. here; Long Clear at 14c.; Short Rib at 14½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in more demand at firmer and rising prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for Prime City, and 16½c.@16½c. for Good to Choice Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 750 tierces Prime Steam, December, January and February delivery, sellers' options, at 15½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in light demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at $26 50@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℔ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $30@$32 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been moderately dealt in. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 43 @45 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 42 @44 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 41 @43 |
| Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 40 @42 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb | 38 @40 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb | 45 @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb | 42 @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb | 41 @41 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb | 35 @37 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 33 @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb | 32 @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb | 28 @30 |
| Common Western, ℔ lb | 20 @25 |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb | 18½@19 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb | 17 @18 |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb | 17 @18 |
| Farm dairies, fair to good | 16 @17 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 9 @13 |

RICE—Continues quiet at $7 75@$8 50 for Carolina ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive, but firm, including Turk's Island at 50c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 90; do. fine at $2 50@$2 95 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been in light demand at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet, including Clover at from 12½c.@13c.; Rough Flax at $2 37@$2 45; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 22½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 87@$3 12 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; San Juan, 42c.@48c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℔ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacao, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c., each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c., Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive and rather heavy, including Mace at 95c.@97½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 50c.@52½c.; Cloves at 29½c.@30c.; Pepper at 23½c.@23½c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in less demand, but held very firmly. Sales have been reported of 510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 182 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand and quite buoyant at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. The Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15c.; White, A, 14½c.; Yellow, C, 14½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have attracted more attention, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 12½@$1 90; Hyson at from $1@$1 60; Young Hyson at 92½c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 72½@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds at about uniform prices, including Lugs, 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℔ lb. *Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; Fine Wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@15c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new, ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05 ℔ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond, Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 165 bbls. at $1 02@$1 03, ℔ gallon; market rather firmer.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by sail, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms; 7,500 bushels Corn, by do, at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 220 tierces Beef, by do, at 7s. ℔ tierce; 200 tierces Lard, by do, at 50s. ℔ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℔ 280 lbs. For London, 38,000 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account. Market generally quiet but steady.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 11, 1868.

### MEATS.

The demand has been more active this week, and dealers generally report a stronger market for most kinds, though the changes in prices have not been particularly important.

*Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb | $ 20 | @ 32 |
| Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 25 |
| Beef, round, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 25 |
| Beef, rumps, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 25 |
| Beef, porter-house steaks, ℔ lb | 30 | @ 40 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 30 |
| Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 20 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 20 |
| Beef, smoked, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 28 |
| Beef tongues, each | 1 12 | @1 50 |
| Lambs, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 18 |
| Mutton, by the carcass, ℔ lb | 5 | @ 14 |
| Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 18 |
| Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 18 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 25 |
| Mutton, legs, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Pigs, roasting, each | 3 00 | @5 00 |
| Pork, joints, ℔ lb | 14 | @ 18 |
| Pork, steaks, ℔ lb | 14 | @ 18 |
| Pork, tenderloins, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 28 |
| Pork, corned, ℔ lb | 14 | @ 17 |
| Bacon, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 22 |
| Hams, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 22 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 18 |
| Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 18 |
| Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb | 30 | @ 35 |
| Veal, fillets, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 28 |
| Veal, loins, ℔ lb | 18 | @ 25 |
| Sausages, country made, ℔ lb | 18 | @ 20 |
| Lard, ℔ lb | 20 | @ — |
| Suet, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 18 |
| Haslets, each | 4 | @ 10 |
| Hearts, each | 15 | @ 35 |
| Sweet Breads, each | 25 | @ 35 |
| Tripe, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

With more liberal offerings, prices have been quoted lower, on a fairly active trade.

*Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℔ lb | $ 15 | @ 25 |
| Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair | 75 | @1 25 |
| Ducks, ℔ lb | 18 | @ 25 |
| Ducks, wild, ℔ pair | 50 | @2 00 |
| Ducks, Canvas Back, ℔ pair | 3 50 | @4 00 |
| Geese, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 25 |
| Geese, wild, each | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 5 00 | @5 50 |
| Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 75 |
| Quails, ℔ dozen | 3 00 | @4 00 |
| Rabbits, ℔ pair | 50 | @ 75 |
| Venison, ℔ lb | 18 | @ 30 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 25 |
| Woodcock, each | 75 | @1 00 |

### FISH.

Very slight alteration in value have occurred since our last. The inquiry has been a little better.

*Retail prices of Fish in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bass, ℔ lb | $ 18 | @ 20 |
| Bluefish, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Blackfish, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Carp, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 15 |
| Catfish, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Cod, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Codfish steak, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Cod, dried, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Eels, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Frost fish, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Haddock, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Herring, fresh, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Herring, smoked, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 20 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Mackerel, each | 20 | @ 30 |
| Mackerel, salt, each | 15 | @ 18 |
| Mackerel, smoked, each | 15 | @ 18 |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 75 | @2 50 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | 1 75 | @2 50 |
| Perch, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Pickerel, ℔ lb | 18 | @ 20 |
| Pike, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb | 70 | @ 75 |
| Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb | 25 | @ 30 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 25 |
| Salmon Trout, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 25 |
| Scollops, ℔ quart | 35 | @ 40 |
| Smelts, ℔ lb | 25 | @ 30 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 18 |
| Sunfish, ℔ lb | 12 | @ — |
| Terrapin, ℔ dozen | 8 00 | @15 00 |
| Turtle, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 30 |
| White Fish, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 25 |

### VEGETABLES.

Supplies have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted firmer. Business has been moderate. Much of the truck in market to-day was frozen—some of it very badly.

*Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans, dried, ℔ quart | $ 45 | @ 50 |
| Beets, ℔ half peck | 25 | @ 40 |
| Cabbages, each | 6 | @ 20 |
| Cabbages, Red, each | 20 | @ 30 |
| Carrots, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ 40 |
| Celery, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ 25 |
| Cranberries, ℔ quart | 25 | @ 35 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 10 | @ 50 |
| Feticus, ℔ quart | 25 | @ 35 |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 18 | @ 25 |
| Horse-Radish, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 35 |
| Lettuce, ℔ head | 10 | @ 15 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 12 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ 5 |
| Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch | 15 | @ 25 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 1 00 | @2 00 |
| Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ 25 |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Parsnips, ℔ dozen | 30 | @ 50 |
| Peas, steeped, ℔ quart | 20 | @ 25 |
| Peppers, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ 10 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bbl | 2 75 | @3 75 |
| Potatoes, ℔ peck | 50 | @ 80 |
| Potatoes, sweet, ℔ peck | 75 | @1 00 |
| Pumpkins, each | 20 | @ 40 |
| Radishes, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ 5 |
| Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch | 3 | @ 5 |
| Spinnach, ℔ half peck | 25 | @ 40 |
| Squashes, ℔ lb | 3 | @ 5 |
| Tomatoes, new, ℔ quart | 10 | @ 15 |
| Water Cresses, ℔ bunch | 10 | @ 15 |

### FRUIT.

Dealers reported a very slow trade, with little variation in prices.

*Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds, ℔ lb | $ 30 | @ 45 |
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 25 | @ 50 |
| Apples, Lady, ℔ half peck | 1 25 | @2 00 |
| Chestnuts, ℔ quart | 20 | @ 30 |
| Currants, Zante, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 18 |
| Dates, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 18 |
| Figs, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 25 |
| Grapes, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 75 |
| Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart | 12 | @ 18 |
| Lemons, ℔ doz | 15 | @ 50 |
| Oranges, ℔ doz | 25 | @1 00 |
| Pears, ℔ quart | 25 | @ 40 |
| Raisins, ℔ lb | 15 | @ 30 |

### BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs have been in moderate demand, at about previous prices.

*Retail Prices in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, prime to fancy new, ℔ lb | $ 48 | @ 55 |
| Butter, fair to very good, ℔ lb | 42 | @ 48 |
| Butter, cooking, ℔ lb | 35 | @ 40 |
| Cheese, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 20 |
| Eggs, selected, ℔ dozen | 48 | @ 50 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℔ can | 75 | @1 00 |
| Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle | 30 | @ 35 |
| Honey, Comb, ℔ lb | 32 | @ 40 |

### SUNDRIES.

*Retail Prices in New-York.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs | $8 25 | @$10 75 |
| Coffee, Green, ℔ lb | 25 | @ 40 |
| Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb | 35 | @ 42 |
| Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb | 27 | @ 40 |
| Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb | 10 | @ 25 |
| Flour, Extra Family, ℔ bbl | 12 50 | @15 50 |
| Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb bags | 1 27 | @2 00 |
| Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags | 30 | @ 35 |
| Meal, Oat, ℔ lb | 6 | @ 8 |
| Milk, ℔ quart | 10 | @ 12 |
| Molasses, ℔ gallon | 70 | @1 25 |
| Rice, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 11 |
| Soap, by the box, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 11 |
| Sugar, Brown and light, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 16 |
| Sugar, refined, ℔ lb | 14½ | @ 17 |
| Syrup, ℔ gallon | 1 00 | @1 75 |
| Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb | 75 | @1 85 |
| Teas, Green, ℔ lb | 90 | @1 75 |
| Teas, Oolong, ℔ lb | 75 | @1 50 |

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Board met in their chamber, No. Sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenny, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

The minutes of meetings to date were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of William S. Lawrence, trustee, in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Hampson—

Petition of German Catholic Church for a donation of money sufficient to pay sundry assessments.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hampson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Church in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, for the payment of assessment for flagging Thirtieth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, for opening One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Hudson to Harlem River, for widening Seventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, and opening One Hundred and Thirty-third-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Chrystie-street, at its intersection with the north and south sides of Stanton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Ivans—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George G. Hallock, President of the Board of Trustees of the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents, including interest, to pay assessments against said church for building a sewer in Willett-street, from Grand to Houston-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Twenty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman John O'Brien—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Ward School-house, number twenty-eight, in Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtalin, late Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-four cents, the same being for errors and deficiencies paid by him while Clerk of Arrears during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilman Rielly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welsh, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the wages of the laborers employed by the Street Department, under the charge of the Keeper of the City Hall, be and hereby are fixed at the rate of three dollars per day, from and after the approval of this resolution by his Honor the Mayor.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members present voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenny, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner and Perley—23.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Depart; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Alderman, November twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenue crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, that the crosswalks across Fifth-avenue, between Washington-square and Twenty-seventh-street, be relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson-street, across West-street, to Pier Number forty-eight North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilman Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen as follows—

Resolved That Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by adding thereto, after the words "Belgian pavement," the following words: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the St. Joseph's Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, for the sum of two thousand and seventy-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for the purpose of paying assessment for sewer in Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the salary of the official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen be and it is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars, that being the salary for the same position in the Board of Aldermen; the increase to be taken from the appropriation for "Salaries—Legislative Department," and the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay such increase in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council for the construction of Belgian or stone-block pavements in the following localities, to wit:

In Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street.

In Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue.

In Twenty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and

In Seventy-eighth-street, from First to Fifth avenue—be and they are hereby severally and respectively amended by inserting next after the word "pavement" the following words, to wit:

"And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement," and that the said ordinance thus amended, be and they are hereby severally and respectively adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the lamp-post and lamp now in front of number one hundred and three West Twenty-second-street be removed to a distance of twenty feet east of such premises, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth-street, (except the space between the railroad tracks,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces of public ground, situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Avenue B, from Fourteenth to Eighteenth streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, be flagged to the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected not voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Kenney, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—20.

Negative—Councilmen Daly, Welch, Heinrich—3.

Councilman Gibney moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Daly moved that said paper be placed on file.

Councilman Stacom moved that the motion of Councilman Daly be amended by substituting the words "laid over" for the words "placed on file."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Councilman Stacom.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion of Councilman Daly, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

Petition of John Jones, Poundmaster, for payment of rent of Pound.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jones, Poundmaster, for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents, for rent of premises occupied as a public Pound, on Eightieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Councilman Stacom moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Donations.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Sixty-first streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifth-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, a space of four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. Eugene McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars with interest, to be applied in payment of assessment for regulating One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, against St. Paul's Church, also for the assessment for Central Park extension, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of John W. Quincy, a Trustee of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars, as a donation, and in order to enable such trustees to pay an assessment of that amount levied upon their asylum property for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Rielly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

MOTIONS.

Councilman John O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Councilman Hart moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of remonstrance of property-owners on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, against paving that portion of said street.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Hart then moved that said paper be placed on file.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended, under operation of resolution adopted November twenty-three, by inserting after the word "pavement," the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.


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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1868.



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PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Lonsa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonsanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 5th-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREE. By Ferdinand Von Inten, Marco Duschintz and a Grand Orchestra.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
LECTURE ON OXYGEN. By Prof. Doremus.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

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**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The proposals of capitulation which were made by the Republican insurgents of Cadiz, were rejected by the Spanish Government, and accordingly, at the close of the armistice the fighting was renewed. Both the troops and insurgents used artillery, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. The battle was indecisive, and at its end the insurgents still held the Hotel de Ville and surrounding districts. The bombardment of the city by the fleet had not, at last advices, begun. Gen. PRIM is reported on his way to the seat of the new rebellion.

One of the Paris newspapers, the *Gaulois*, asserts that the new insurrectionary movement in Spain is instigated by the agents of the ex-Queen.

It is officially announced that Earl SPENCER has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

In a recent speech in the Prussian Diet, BISMARCK is reported to have said that the fears of war, which were prevalent during the summer, have now passed away.

### GENERAL.

It is reported that the Department of State has informal advices that Chili, as well as all the other South American Republics, and Spain, now accept the plan of a Convention of Plenipotentiaries at Washington for the restoration of peace on the Pacific coast.

The "cold snap" is quite severe in certain portions of the West. In Chicago, yesterday morning, the thermometer indicated from 10 to 14 below zero, in Quincy, Ill., 13 degrees below, and in Cairo one below. It is reported that the Mississippi River is frozen over as far down as Cairo.

A State Woman Suffrage Convention was held in Providence, R. I., yesterday, with a very large attendance. Mrs. ELIZABETH B. CHACE was President. Addresses were made by Col. HIGGINSON, PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, LUCY STONE, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, Mrs. O. F. SHEPARD, Rev. JOHN BOYDEN, Dr. MERCY B. JACKSON, S. S. FOSTER, ABBY KELLY FOSTER and others. A State Association was formed and officers were elected.

A professional burglar named MCNEHILL was shot and killed at Green Bay, Wis., on Monday, by the Sheriff of Brown County, Wis., named GEORGE LANGDON, from whom he had broken away. MCNEHILL had been arrested by the Sheriff by order of the authorities of Marquette, where he had been operating.

Six stores, the Masonic Hall, the law office of INGALLS, SHERMAN & BURKE, and the Social Club Rooms, in the town of Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of about $100,000. The principal losers are H. H. SMITH, BAKER & DENNIS, N. VAN KIRK, SCHOOLHOUSE & OPPENHEIMER, WILLIAM J. WALTER, E. H. BENTON and Mrs. NORTON. The entire property destroyed was well insured.

A fire in Troy, New-York, early yesterday morning, partially destroyed Greeley's Block. The shirt and collar factory of EARL & WILSON suffered the greatest loss, and some considerable damage was done to the shirt and collar stores of COON & VAN VALKENBERG and BENNET & FELLOWS. Messrs. EARL & WILSON'S loss is estimated at $20,000; their insurance is $7,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $15,000; fully insured.

A dispatch from Omaha, dated Dec. 10, says that the Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the Mississippi River was completed, and trains crossed on that day. The track of the Union Pacific is clear of snow.

The *Diario*, the Government organ at Havana, reports that a sharp skirmish between the troops and the insurgents had occurred near Manzanillo, in which ten of the latter were killed and many wounded, and a large number of horses and important correspondence were captured by the troops. A statement that since the battles at Villa del Cobre and Guantonamo four hundred rebels have voluntarily given themselves up to the military authorities and been pardoned, is flatly contradicted by the leaders of the insurrection. They report that reinforcements of men, arms and ammunition are being constantly received by them. Within a week about fifty young men, some of them of the first families in the island, have joined the insurgents.

An eastern bound coal train on the Erie Railroad ran into a "wild-cat" gravel train, yesterday, standing on the main track, just east of Ohohola Station, and demolished six or seven gravel dumps, and caused the death of a German laborer and slight injuries to two others. On account of the accident trains were detained two hours.

Mr. and Mrs. TWITCHELL, charged with the murder of Mrs. HILL, the mother of Mrs. TWITCHELL, were in Court, at Philadelphia, yesterday. Their counsel moved that the indictment against Mrs. TWITCHELL be quashed, and produced her affidavit charging that the District-Attorney had influenced the Grand Jury to prepare a bill against her. The motion, after a sharp debate, was overruled.

Hon. W. M. RODMAN, of Providence, R. I., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. It is supposed that his death was caused either by heart disease or an overdose of laudanum. Mr. RODMAN was Mayor of the city of Providence in 1857 and 1858, and has filled other public offices. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Providence.

Gen. GRANT and staff, Gen. SCHOFIELD and a portion of his staff, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Gen. TERRY, and other army officers, leave Washington for the great soldiers' reunion at Chicago, which is to be held on the 15th, and promises to be one of the most notable affairs of the period. The preparations of the people of Chicago for this event are represented as on a grand scale.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., states that the Kuklux have been carrying matters with rather a high hand on the line of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. In addition to ordering away several officers of that road, with ominous threats of condign punishment if they remained there, masked marauders visited a number of peaceful farmers on Sunday night, near the State line, and robbed them of all the arms found in their houses. At one house, belonging to a Northern man, an Ex-Federal Colonel, they met with a rough reception, and were finally driven off, after a score of shots had been fired on both sides. It is said that the parties visited by these desperadoes are mostly Northern men of industrious and peaceable habits.

It is proposed to establish direct trade between Chicago and the West Indies, *via* Mobile, by the construction of a railroad between Cairo and Columbus, Ky., and the organization of a line of steamers between Mobile and Havana.

According to a statement published in the Canadian papers, the militia force of the Dominion on the first of October amounted to 39,160. The Ontario force is made up of 13 troops of cavalry, 39 batteries of artillery, 1 naval company and 314 infantry and rifle companies, amounting in all to 20,240 men.

In anticipation of an early election in Virginia, preparations are being completed at headquarters to perfect the registration in the State at once. A circular has been issued, directing all persons in the State, whether they have been connected with registration or otherwise, who have in their possession or charge any lists or records pertaining to registration, to at once notify the headquarters. Another circular will be directed to the Superintendents of Registration, instructing them to reorganize their Boards, send in their lists,—and also present names of persons to fill vacancies in the several Boards.

Recorder HACKETT, presiding in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced five prisoners, who pleaded guilty, to serve various terms in public institutions. One was sent to State Prison for five years, two for four years and six months each, and one for two years and six months.

Commissioner OSBORN has decided to grant a ...ficate of extradition in the case of HEINRICH SCHAFFER, the fugitive wife-murderer from Hesse-Darmstadt.

Last evening Prof. GUYAT, of Princeton College, lectured on the "Barometer," at Steinway Hall, before the American Institute. There was a large audience present, and the lecture was full of interest.

Cotton was fairly active and very firm yesterday. Breadstuffs were in good demand, particularly Flour and Wheat, which advanced considerably. Provisions were in fair request. Lard was dearer. A moderate business was reported in Groceries. Freights quiet.

### Ignorance or Wickedness.

The question is said to be debatable, whether that portion of the President's Message which discusses the payment of the national debt is the product of ignorance or dishonesty. Either conjecture may be upheld with a certain degree of probability. The details of the argument—if so it may be called—evince a contempt for the accuracy of financial statement which is only explainable on the ground of ignorance. When, for example, Mr. JOHNSON declares that "the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds" "was in real money 300 or 400 per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return," he talks nonsense. What he intended to say we may imagine. He meant, we suppose, that the obligations issued by the Government are 300 or 400 per cent. in excess of the coin received therefor—which, though a false statement, would not be absurd; whereas the literal meaning of what he does say is, that the Government received for its bonds 200 or 300 per cent. less than nothing! Other features of the propcsition are scarcely less crude, the general impression they produce being discreditable to the intelligence and sense of their author.

Mere ignorance and absurdity, however, form an inadequate explanation of the President's course. The blunder of his statement renders him ridiculous, but its import is sufficiently coherent to convict him of a total want of moral principle. Precisely how he desires to go about the robbery we are left to guess, but that he deliberately intends to commit robbery cannot be doubted. The *World*, in an apologetic way, explains that he designs "to treat the debt, not after the manner of a court of law enforcing the strict construction of a contract, but after the manner of a court of equity aiming to do substantial justice." This is the ordinary cant of the Democratic repudiators. They don't propose robbery, forsooth; they simply want equity. So Mr. PENDLETON has all along declared. So the Democratic Convention declared last July. And doubtless Mr. JOHNSON will be glad to avail himself of the *World's* friendly explanation. The fact remains, however, that Mr. JOHNSON has gone ahead of Mr. PENDLETON and the Democracy. They were willing to pay interest in coin because the bonds so stipulate; they insisted only that the principal be paid in greenbacks. He, on the other hand, proposes to stop the interest altogether, and to use the amount semi-annually in liquidation of the principal! This is what the *World* designates "substantial justice," but what Mr. SCHENCK more truly characterizes as "the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition to repudiate the debt" that we have "ever yet known to be put forward from any quarter."

But the intent? Mr. JOHNSON cannot have believed that his suggestion would under any circumstances be adopted. He is not so stupid as to have fancied that his words could be interpreted otherwise than as a recommendation of robbery. We must conclude, therefore, that in his determination to renew his quarrel with Congress, and to punish the Republican Party for its rejection of him and his policy, he resolved to be as mischievous as possible. Foiled in regard to reconstruction, he has made up his mind to try his hand as repudiator. Since he cannot rule the country, he is prepared to damage it, if he can. And by no method can he more effectively create embarrassment, and multiply the difficulties which block the path to financial relief, than by tarnishing the public credit with the foul breath of repudiation.

The belief that Mr. JOHNSON'S aim is to damage the public credit is strengthened by the concurrent attack of his Secretary of the Treasury upon the greenback currency. Mr. JOHNSON assails the debt; Mr. MCCULLOCH assails the legal-tender notes. One seeks blank repudiation; the other greenback depreciation. In a certain sense, the two propositions run side by side. Their tendency, if in any manner operative, is to damage the national credit.

The Message, however, has overshot the mark. Instead of injuring the public credit, it has simply disgusted all men with Mr. JOHNSON. The only repudiation he will witness will be the repudiation of himself and his schemes; and the country will have reason to thank Providence for the deliverance.

### Congress and the Lobby.

If Congress be as earnest as we hope it is in its desire to relieve the tax-payers, and improve the public credit, it will summarily dismiss all applications for loans of credit or grants of money not connected with the unavoidable expenditures of Government. It were folly to affect zeal for retrenchment and at the same time to tolerate fresh drains upon the Treasury for purposes that may well be deferred. The Secretary has shown that, on his present basis of income and outgo, he will next year have barely a dollar to spare. A further decline in the revenue, from any cause whatever, will produce a deficiency, which must be covered by increased taxation. Only by reducing expenses in every department is it possible to make ends meet comfortably.

It is the same in regard to the debt. The amount is quite large enough. The burden of interest is heavier than we can conveniently carry. The professed object of all parties—repudiators excepted—is at an early period to substitute bonds bearing a lower rate of interest for those now outstanding. The doing of this, as everybody sees, is contingent upon an improvement of the national credit. The late election has furnished help so far as it depends upon the good faith with which the obligations of the Government will be redeemed. As between honesty and repudiation there is no longer room for doubt. But Congress is yet required to prove its sincerity by resolutely refusing to increase the amount of the debt. Positive evidence upon this point is one of the things on which we must rely for the improvement of credit. It is not sufficient to declare, as the country has declared, that the promises to pay shall be honorably fulfilled. A determination not to allow the debt to rise above its present mark is equally requisite, as a means of creating confidence.

Adhering to this policy, as we have been lead to believe it means to do, Congress cannot afford to listen to entreaties from the various combinations that have been formed to influence its action. Whether they come in the guise of internal improvements as usually understood, or in the shape of railroads running to the Pacific or elsewhere or in the tempting form of territorial acquisitions, Congress has a plain duty before it in respect to all appeals for national aid. Whether the aid sought be money or credit, the result should be the same. A flat refusal is the only reply which Congress can make, without falsifying its pledges and endangering the policy it professes to uphold. Hesitancy will not be safe. "No more bonds, no grants of money at present," is the notice that should be promptly given to all comers. The proper degree of firmness at the outset will prevent much trouble afterward.

### Legal Tender.

The Secretary of the Treasury, who, from his very induction into office, has availed himself of the benefits of the Legal-Tender act, and who could not have maintained his official existence for a single day without its advantages, signalizes his expected separation from office—for this is now inevitable—by an attack upon the legality of the measure. What he says amounts to an invitation to the Supreme Court to decide at its present term that the act is unconstitutional and void. Inasmuch as there is only that quantity of gold and silver in the Northern States which is required to pay duties, and interest on the public debt, if the decision invoked were made, there would be almost an entire absence and want of the debt-paying medium.

The consequences of a difficulty so serious cannot be overstated. It would be to the immense debtor interest of the country very much like what the withdrawal of atmospheric air would be to human life. We are amazed that an officer responsible for the finances of the Union should show such a dangerous disregard of the general safety. From the moment that such a decision is promulgated every obligation becomes payable in some form in gold and silver. Confusion would reign in all portions of the country, excepting those in which the precious metals prevail as the circulating medium. Although we hear it whispered in many quarters that the Court will so decide the ensuing month, we do not believe it possible. The case stands securely upon the broad ground of established precedent, and of clear necessity and propriety, as a measure of war.

The views of the Secretary against this measure, and the opinion of Mr. WEBSTER, are both founded on the impolicy, the danger and the illegality of resorting to the legal-tender policy during peace. We agree that it could not be initiated then. The *ordinary* powers of Government do not embrace it. Mr. MCCULLOCH might just as well have argued that because Congress had no power to batter down the State Governments when quietly pursuing their usual avocations, we had no authority to do so when those State Governments were arrayed in arms to break down the Union itself. The measure is founded on the practice of nations engaged in war. It has been used without question by others, and, having been shown to be necessary for us. The powers of our Government in war are as unlimited, full and complete as are those of any other nation. There are no important limitations upon the power granted to Congress to conduct war. War involves a large expenditure of pecuniary means, and if we were fettered as to the mode of raising them, and other Governments were unfettered, our country would be placed at most serious disadvantage.

It is an undeniable truth that those nations which, up to the commencement of hostilities, have been debauched with paper money, have no choice left to them but to continue it during their existence. To resort then to gold would be a change in financial policy as great as the difference between peace and war, and the change at such a time would amount to a disastrous war upon the commerce and whole industry of the people relied upon to pay the cost. The idea that it would be possible to wage successful war and at the same time enforce the collection of debts in gold and silver when they were contracted under a paper system is too preposterous to be thought of. This intrinsic difficulty obliges Governments to make its action with respect to the collection of debts harmonious with its action in a conflict, which involves not only the national life, but also the security and value of all property and the obligation of every private debt.

If the Government should in time of war embarrass itself, or allow itself to be embarrassed, by the demands of creditors who called for the public force to aid in the collection of debts in gold and silver—the debt created in a paper currency—the war might be counteracted by this policy. What debtor would be quiet under such an infliction? Would not this class—the larger in all countries as compared with the creditor—be earnest to stop hostilities however necessary for the public safety and honor? To say that this shall not be taken into view by statesmen, in considering the points which war involves, is to impose limitations which make the prosecution of war, on a scale necessary for success, simply impossible.

While the people of the United States share in many of the objections against a paper system which Mr. MCCULLOCH presents, they do not run violently into the idolatry which St. Paul condemned in those who thought "that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver or stone, graven by art and man's device." The expulsion of the precious metals, as the result of the inflated system of paper which prevailed before the war, condemned the Government to the use of that description of money during the war; and we must take our lessons from human experience in obtaining relief. A patient debauched with high living must proceed by degrees in his process of reducing the system, and must look for health as the result of time and care in strengthening the system.

### The Doom of the Indian Ring.

The very large vote given in the House of Representatives, in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department—116 to 27—indicates, we strongly hope, the final consummation of a change long demanded by the best and most experienced officers in the Army. We remember, however, that the same bill last session passed the House, and was strangled in the Senate, through what influences we leave those of our readers who know the powerful connections of the Indian Ring to imagine. We have trustworthy information to the effect that at least one Senator, known to favor the bill, voted against his convictions for personal reasons. Two years ago one of our leading merchants informed us of a transaction strongly characteristic of Indian Bureau officials. A special agent of the Bureau was sent to this merchant to make large purchases of goods for the Indians. The selection of articles was made and the prices were satisfactory. When, however, the invoices were to be made out, the agent suggested that a nominal addition of five per cent. be put on the bills, which was to be divided equally between the house selling the goods and the agent, who said that he needed it to pay an assessment made on the Bureau for electioneering purposes. The merchant politely informed the agent that he would not become a party to such a fraudulent transaction, and the agent went away disgusted with such a display of simple honesty.

We mention this incident as showing how money is raised for purposes of corruption. There is scarcely an Indian agent who has not powerful friends at Washington. Without such friends, in fact, an appointment is almost impossible. The system of corruption is so complete in all of its departments, that influential trading houses in the Indian country are able to secure the appointment of agents directly or indirectly in partnership with them, so far as regards the division of their iniquitous profits. In fact, wherever the operations of the agents—here, in Washington, or on the frontiers—are closely investigated, we are almost constantly discovering new evidences of the dishonesty which pervades the whole Bureau. As in the case of the whisky frauds, however, the very extent of the frauds and the numberless ramifications of the Ring have been the greatest barriers against reform.

The days of the Indian Ring, however, are numbered. Gen. GRANT has declared uncompromising war against it, and will fight it out with his usual pertinacity. The House has done its duty. Should the Senate fail—a contingency which we have no reason to anticipate—President GRANT will persevere until his object shall be accomplished. We trust that the Senate will not await an Executive recommendation, but act on that of Gen. GRANT, which is certain to be reiterated by him as President, in case of the delay or adverse action by the Senate.

### "Business is Dull."

Why is it? We have occasion to know that a very large number of our merchants and manufacturers have this painful song singing in their ears as often as twice a day, and have so heard it for the past two years. We have reason to believe that their days are anxious and their nights troubled; also that many of them are not paying their expenses, that they do not see how they can retrench; and thus they feel and know that their capitals, the gains of past years, are being steadily and certainly consumed. There is no more painful position in existence for a man past the age of forty, when his roots are struck and his habits formed.

What is the cause: what the cure? In our brief space we can make but a brief essay to touch these vital questions.

The years of the war saw a million of men steadily at work to destroy and consume. This consumption amounted to at least five times what would be ordinarily consumed, so that there was an eager demand from five millions of men for clothes, and food, and tents, and harness, and wagons, and powder, and medicines, &c., &c., which demand we at home were springing to supply; then every workshop in the land and every mill was full of life. Besides this, every man at home and every woman had five coats and five gowns where they once had one. And this condition of things was carried on by a sort of impulse and habit through the year following the close of the war.

During this time of accidental and exceptional activity, every miller felt elated; he built new mills, he enlarged his operations, his power of production became immensely greater, and his desire to use his power was excited. Into the great centres like New-York rushed a tide of active, daring, vigorous men filled with a greedy desire for wealth; bent upon grasping fortune. The centralizing tendencies of the day added to all this, and the war closed with the mercantile and manufacturing occupations filled to repletion.

The war closed and the exceptional consumption ceased. It left the mills and the counting-houses without work. But they have all held on hoping, hoping, hoping. They have held on and have for two years been consuming their capitals, thinking that business was going to revive.

But not so; the fact is, that *there are too many traders and manufacturers*. Here is the whole secret. New-York has five merchants where she ought to have one, and all are holding on, hoping something to turn up. The thing for men to do is not to hope that somebody else will let go, and so reduce the numbers, but to let go themselves and seek other occupation. The man who holds on in this condition of things and uses up his capital, must be a sufferer. No, let the great mercantile energy and power of organization take hold of land as it has of manufacture and it will produce marvelous results.

The war has left one-third of our richest lands in the best of climates without occupants. Let three to five partners take one of these great estates in Carolina, Missouri, Texas or Minnesota, and go to work in concert, and in five years' time they will be millionaires, as they will not be in New-York. At least they will roll in plenty, and will command decent days and peaceful nights. The first year may be up-hill, but it is sure to result in success, if the same talent and industry are applied then, as have been applied here; and which by the way cannot *now* be applied here, because there is not the business to do.

This is a cure for mercantile dullness, and we can see no other. We commend it to the attention of our friends.

## MINOR TOPICS.

A leading objection commonly urged here and in England against allowing men charged with capital or criminal offences to testify in their own cases, is that they will fabricate a story calculated to mislead the jury, and accounting plausibly for all suspicious circumstances—so defeating the ends of justice. It is really remarkable that this *a priori* theory is refuted by historic facts. Deacon ANDREWS was promptly convicted after giving his own testimony the other day, and surely men more likely to impress a jury favorably are rarely indicted. Even more remarkable was the case of DOYLE, in Maine, who was tried some years ago, and the jury disagreed. In the interval between his first and second trial, a law was passed enabling the accused in criminal cases to testify. He *did* testify on the second trial—and was promptly pronounced guilty. And this, be it remembered, was in spite of the general principle that a second jury is prone to acquit where a first has failed to convict. In Deacon ANDREWS' case there was another noteworthy point. The defence was insanity—and it was the sound and sane testimony of the accused that overthrew his own defence. Surely, thus far, this system of testimony has not justified all the fears it has excited.

It is outrageous that we should have such gaslight as we have in this City. We believe it is poorer than in any other large city of the United States. It is not only very impure, but the pressure is insufficient. The newspapers and the people ought to make an outcry about it,—if that would do any good.

It has been semi-officially announced that the Government will not make any further sales of coin this year. The monthly statement published yesterday shows it to be well supplied with currency for its necessities. Of the eighteen millions of currency held by the Government, over eleven millions are in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury in this city.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* objects to the form proposed for the new constitutional amendment on the subject of suffrage. It merely prohibits any State from excluding any person from political rights on account of color, race or previous condition. The *Standard* thinks it ought to be affirmative, and not simply prohibitory, in its language. We concur with this. There is every reason why the Constitution should say, in clear and explicit language, who may vote for President and members of Congress and who may not. That would settle the question finally, and nothing else will. A section declaring that *every male citizen of the United States* 21 *years of age* may vote for those officers, and that *nobody else shall*, would, if adopted as an amendment to the Constitution, end the controversy in a way at once just and satisfactory to the great body of the people. While the several States should be left free to regulate the suffrage for their own local affairs, they should have no control over it in regard to officers of the National Government, except that of prescribing the manner of holding elections and the mode of determining the right of voters.

Impeachment, it seems, is not dead yet. The organ of Mr. PHILLIPS still relies on it as the only means of keeping things straight, and of giving Gen. GRANT'S Administration a proper start. The last number of that journal, in a letter from St. Louis, says:

"The course of Radical members of Congress in the coming session will have much to do with Radical successes hereafter. *They have an opportunity of getting possession of the Government and dictating its policy.* That can be done by immediately impeaching President JOHNSON and placing BEN. WADE in the Presidential chair. The effect of that measure would be to place Radicals in every official position, and keep them there the next four years."

We fancy the Republicans in Congress will not take this cheerful view of affairs. We are inclined to think they will prefer to leave Gen. GRANT to select his own appointees, when he comes into power, rather than to take them at the hands of a President who would be appointed by the Senate for the sole purpose of taking the appointments out of his hands. The proposal is a very curious one, and shows what things may be done by men who claim to be men of principle, and not mere politicians, when they have an object to accomplish.

The *Nation* is complimentary to Judge UNDERWOOD, of the Virginia Bench. In speaking of his dissent from the legal views of the Chief Justice, it says he "draws his law from the recesses of a loyal and generous heart,"—while it is intimated that Judge CHASE gets his law from the recesses of a sound and well instructed head. It is scarcely surprising that it should have been sound necessary to go to the Supreme Court to discover which is the best source for the article.

In the Indian Bureau business, the *first* extraordinary fact is that army officers should volunteer to undertake a new responsibility, in a difficult matter now covered with odium. The *second* extraordinary fact is that the Senate should hesitate to allow men of character so high, and of skill so proverbial, to accept this new responsibility, which they are willing to assume. They are to get no extra pay, no "glory," no power worth talking about, from the transfer of the Indian Bureau and its work to their own department. On the other hand, large expenses and salaries will be reduced, and harmony made to take the place of discord in Indian policy. "Can the Senate long debate" over such a proposition?

The *Tribune* now informs us for the first time that the copy of the Attorney-General's letter, directing the postponement of the Whisky trials in this City, which appeared in its columns, was procured from Mr. EVARTS himself. The authority is, as the *Tribune* suggests, decidedly good. Our neighbor is still very anxious to know "who did garble this letter." Perhaps the *Evening Post*, in which the garbled edition first appeared, can tell. If *we* could we would, but we can't, because we don't know. Will the *Tribune* allow us to "escape in this way?" And if not, what does it propose to do about it?

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* opposes Gen. CARL SCHURZ as candidate for United States Senator from Missouri, partly because he is supported by the St. Louis *Democrat*, but mainly because he is the reputed author of "that blasphemous medley of wickedness known as the Chicago Republican Platform." But it happens that Gen. GRANT was elected on that platform.

The *World's* mathematician is respectfully referred to the official count of the October election in West Virginia, whereby the Republican Attorney-General gets 4,975 majority over his Conservative opponent, and the Republican Judge of the Court of Appeals, 4,679. The *World*, which is always impressed by the superiority of its own election returns, footed up Democratic majorities in West Virginia for several weeks after the election.

Upon the occasion of the recent review of the First Division, there were great searchings of heart among the Brigadier-Generals because they could not comply with the provision of the tactics requiring them, after passing in review, to take place near the reviewing officer. As the Governor, on that occasion, stood in the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Generals and their staffs had to choose between dismounting—which is not laid down in the books—or staying away; most of them choosing the latter alternative. What a sensation would have been created had some modern Mazeppa or ISRAEL PUTNAM determined to ascend the stairs on horseback, and thus comply with UPTON or die. Many military men, however, think that reviewing officers should choose less exalted perches, and we are inclined to agree with them.

A proposition has been made in Boston to found a City College, with the famous English High and Latin Schools for a nucleus. Should it draw away a part of the tide of well-educated youth that annually go from Boston to Harvard, it would be a sure success. It would start, too, with a splendid foundation. The British Government appointed Rev. JAS. FRASER, some time ago, to make a tour of inspection among American schools, and report the results. Of the Boston High School he wrote: "I should have liked, if possible, to put this school under a glass case and bring it to England for exhibition. * * It struck me as the model school of the United States. I wish we had a hundred such in England." But, with such success in the High and Latin schools *as they are*, why endeavor to turn them into something different, and encroach on the domain of Harvard College?

In about one-half of Cuba slaves are pecuniarily worthless, and cannot be sold on any terms. If the rebellion extends much further westward, the whole slave industry of the island will be thoroughly "demoralized."

## AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

The entertainments prepared for to-day are exceedingly varied.

"After Dark" is announced at Niblo's Garden, for 1 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to give a day performance of BROUGHAM'S "Emerald Ring."

"Humpty Dumpty" will make merry at the Olympic Theatre.

"Ixion" and Miss LYDIA THOMPSON will enliven the afternoon at Wood's Museum.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS will appear in two characters at the New-York Theatre.

"After Dark" will be performed at the Bowery Theatre.

The BRYANTS give a *matinée* at their minstrel hall.

Between all these it will be strange if most tastes are not suited with an enjoyable amusement.

OPERA BOUFFE.

There is to be a *matinée* to-day at the French Theatre at which "Genevieve de Brabant" will be performed, as we understand, for the last time at a *matinée*. We see by the advertisement that seats may be secured in advance without extra charge.

### Death of Helen Western.

Miss HELEN WESTERN, the well-known actress, died in Washington yesterday, after an illness of one week's duration. The father of the deceased lady was an *attaché* of Barnum's Museum, and her mother was Mrs. JANE ENGLISH, who, some years ago, succeeded Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the management of the house now popular as the Olympic Theatre. The ability of Miss WESTERN as an actress was not very great; she had, nevertheless, acted in all the large cities of the Union, and, it will be remembered, filled an engagement at the Broadway Theatre not very long ago. She was married, but leaves no children.

## WASHINGTON.

**Return of Gen. Grant—His Callers—The Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia—The Tenure of Office Act—The National Military Asylum.**

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Gen. GRANT returned from New-York last night, and was at headquarters at his usual hour this morning. Large numbers of callers soon made their appearance, and the General was occupied during the entire day in receiving visits. In fact he held a regular levee, the reception-room being crowded at intervals with his friends. Nearly all the members of Congress in the city took occasion to call, as well as many military officers and civilians. Most of the calls were very brief, but some were of rather a tedious character. Several members dilated at length upon measures which they have already proposed, or intend to, possibly to get Gen. GRANT'S endorsement of them; but they were, as usual, unsuccessful. The question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was discussed, and Gen. GRANT pointedly renewed his recommendation in favor of the change. Cabinet matters were not talked of, so far as can be learned. Some few gentlemen, for want of a better subject, entered into a personal history of their own lives. About 3:30 Gen. GRANT was released, and allowed to return home.

THE ARMY REUNION.

To-morrow, at 4:30 o'clock, Gen. GRANT and Gens. DENT, PORTER, BABCOCK, BADEAU, PARKER and Col. LEET, of the staff; together with Gen. SCHOFIELD, and Cols. WEBBY and CAMPBELL, and Capt. ENNIS, of his staff; Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS and Col. HOUGH, and Gen. A. H. TERRY, will leave for the Reunion of the Soldiers of the Western Armies, at Chicago, on the 15th instant. At Baltimore a special silver palace car will be placed at their disposal, and at Harrisburg they will be reinforced by a detachment of officers under Quartermaster-General INGALLS, including BUTTERFIELD, SLOCUM, BARNUM, and others. Advices from Chicago represent that the preparations by the people for this event are on a grand scale, and that it will be one of the most agreeable as well as notable affairs of the period. The party from here will be absent about one week.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN VIRGINIA.

Among those who called on Gen. GRANT to-day were a delegation of Virginians, and afterward Gen. STONEMAN, Commander of the District of Virginia. The delegation desire to secure Gen. GRANT'S recommendation for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau another year in that State. Gen. STONEMAN expresses the opinion that the time fixed for the election in the bill that passed the House to wit, the 22d of May, is most favorable; that the auspices under which an election will be held will then be more favorable than now; and that the crops will be in, and the laborers able to attend the election with less detriment to agricultural interests than if it were earlier or later. He will not extend the Stay law beyond Jan. 1, 1869, except in some features.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Senator RAMSEY has introduced a bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, and intends to push it in the Senate. If the Senator can accomplish this great reform, he will deserve a high position in the annals of fame.

GEN. BUTLER'S BILL.

The Judiciary Committee have not agreed to report favorably Gen. BUTLER'S bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, as has been stated. Until to-day they had not had a meeting, and the subject has not been considered.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Your correspondent was in error in stating yesterday that Mr. GREELEY was here with Messrs. JAY and CANNON, a sub-committee of the Union League Club of New-York, to present the matter of the election frauds to Congress. Mr. GREELEY was appointed on the Committee, came here some days ago, lectured on the "Woman Question," and disappeared, leaving Messrs. JAY and CANNON to attend to the business of the Committee.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met at the office of the Surgeon-General, in this city, yesterday. There were present Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Mr. Secretary SCHOFIELD, Major-Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE of New-York, Ex-Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH of New-Hampshire, Judge M. L. BOND of Maryland, Hon. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL of Ohio, and Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT of Wisconsin. Reports from the several asylums showed that nearly 4,000 disabled soldiers were cared for during the past year, of whom 120 belonged to the regular army. Of

## THE PAY OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is somewhat surprising, the question of the propriety of increasing the President's salary once fairly opened for discussion, that it should have called up any opposition. On what fair principle, we would ask, is the pay of the Chief Magistrate of the nation kept at the conventional sum which, economically expended, was demanded to meet the current expenses of the "White House" seventy-nine years ago? It is common to say that Gen. WASHINGTON received twenty-five thousand dollars per annum as his pay, but this, if understood literally, is not the case.

Gen. WASHINGTON, for his services to the Government, refused all remuneration whatever. He accepted the chief command of the continental troops, with the understanding, that all necessary expenses carefully kept would be paid by the nation; for himself, he said, he would receive nothing. Precisely for all practical purposes, the same rule obtained when he was President. The proper remuneration as the salary of the office was, therefore, never really before Congress, and, consequently, was never directly discussed or considered. The matter was left to precedent, as the duration of the term of office of President was left—the action of WASHINGTON in both cases being accepted as the governing rule. But it is fair to presume, that if it had been, the Congress which contained members who gravely proposed to call the President "His High Mightiness," and "His Excellency," would have connected emoluments with the office consistent with the dignity it possessed in their eyes, and has always possessed in the eyes of the world.

WASHINGTON was President over a nation of three millions of people, whose fortunes had been ruined by eight years of desperate war. The times demanded economy, the impoverishment of the people made it imperative. With only a comparatively small demand made upon his official hospitality, *and paying all of his personal expenses out of his princely private fortune*, (he being one of the richest men of his day, and his wife being equally wealthy when he married her,) and purchasing everything at the low prices that prevailed at the close of the Revolution, nevertheless the absolute outlay most conscientiously expended, showed that to keep up the official dignity of the Presidential office as he understood it, there was required $25,000 per annum in gold.

To obtain a slight idea of how the country has grown in importance, and necessarily in expensiveness, we are to consider that WASHINGTON presided over thirteen States, the united population of which was only three millions of people—not more than three-fourths of the present population of the single State of New-York. Gen. GRANT, when inaugurated will be President over thirty-seven States and nine Territories, containing nearly forty millions of people. The current expenses of the first term of four years of WASHINGTON's Administration were, in round numbers, sixteen millions of dollars, just two-thirds of what it now costs to govern New-York City a single year! Now, suppose that WASHINGTON was to be installed President on the 4th of March next, and that he was to enter upon the duties of the office on the same terms he assumed them, in 1789, the result would probably stand thus: If it cost twenty-five thousand dollars to pay the official expenses of the White House with a population of 3,000,000, it would cost at that ratio at least $250,000, in the present extent and grandeur of the country. And we honestly believe the first Congress, if it had been called upon to name a sum, would have in the currency of the day, fixed it at £50,000 sterling.

We have reason to know that Gen. GRANT is not solicitous about salary—he is a gentleman who believes in simplicity—and his whole public career shows a singular avoidance of display. Gen. GRANT wants no artificial surroundings to add dignity to his character—but the nation desires something, and that is, that the President should be comfortably and properly housed, and that his official income is sufficient to enable him to treat foreign ambassadors, national and State legislators, and the representatives of the people the world over, with that elegant and substantial hospitality that is demanded by the usages of the civilized world—and that this should be done, *without infringing on the private purse of the head of the Government.*

The closing days of the personal history of our own "distinguished Presidents" present in many respects sad histories—for those who truly succeeded WASHINGTON, and filled the office for eight years, were to the day of their death, made painfully conscious of the inadequacy of their pay as President.

JEFFERSON, in his latter days, was only saved from unpleasant pecuniary embarrassment, from the fact that his farm at Monticello and his few family servants remained to him more from accident than design, for he expended above his salary all his available means that he could command.

MADISON lived nineteen years after he was President, and found it difficult to keep up a respectable estate at Montpelier; when he died, the most valuable property he left were "his correspondence," and other papers relating to the Revolution. Mrs. MADISON, one of the most accomplished women this country ever produced, after Mr. MADISON's death, with the greatest difficulty supported her declining years by the sale of the wreck of her own and her husband's personal effects.

MONROE, who was elected to his second term as President without opposition, he was so popular with the nation, lived to become absolutely destitute; and Mr. GOUVERNEUR, who married MONROE's only daughter, was appointed Postmaster of New-York, with the understanding it would provide a home for the Ex-President. Under this arrangement he came to this City to reside, but, broken down in health and spirits, he died in an obscure quarter of the City, and his body was temporarily placed in a stranger's tomb.

JACKSON, while President, expended what available means he had on hand above his Presidential salary, and subsequently found it a tax upon his slender income to properly treat the pilgrims who from all lands visited the "Hermitage" to pay respect to his great fame; and his heirs received an almost valueless estate.

And in questions of expense it should be remembered that none of these Presidents had families to increase their outlays. JEFFERSON was a widower with one daughter. MADISON was childless. MONROE was a widower with one daughter. JACKSON was a widower and without children, except a single one by adoption. And WASHINGTON spent his $25,000 upon no personal expenses—he had no children of his own, his two step-children were amply provided for from their own fortunes.

"Fighting JOE HOOKER" was recently, at his own request, retired from the army, and the patriotic men of the nation were gratified to know that by virtue of law established, he received a pension for having been a Major-General in the United States Army. Now, if our National Legislature cannot raise the salary of the President without provoking the most senseless opposition and narrow-minded comments, then let Congress officially say that, *the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy*, who has his appointment from the nation, and not from Executive authority, shall receive a retiring pension in accordance to his exalted military and naval rank. And then some justice at least will be done—and let it furthermore be added—that said pension shall not be paid to Presidents not directly elected by the people. T.

### The Departure of the Peruvian Monitors.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your Washington correspondent, in your issue of the 10th inst., gives a mistaken view of the facts that have led to the consent, on the part of the United States Government, to let the Peruvian monitors leave the waters of this, a neutral country, (during the war between Spain and Peru,) whose duties, as such, have long ago ceased to exist by the implicit desistment of hostility on the part of the belligerent Powers. The Peruvian Minister has carried on a diplomatic correspondence with the Department of State in support of two principles of international law, involving the right of Peru, in the present state of her relations with other nations, to take away two ships-of-war, which had been bought in this country, when freely sold by orders from the Navy Department. The doctrine argued by Mr. GARCIA, which Mr. SEWARD could not fail to acknowledge, is two-fold: war is not only put a stop to by a formal treaty, but by the termination or the interruption of hostilities, and although the belligerent Powers are at liberty to renew them at any time, all the restrictions and duties of neutral nations cease in the meantime. The state of things for the time being, whatever it be or however brought about, leaves neutral powers free to reassume all rights, all action, that hostilities might have restricted, without involving a qualification of the motives or rights at issue between the nations at war with each other.

There has consequently been no need of any waiving of opposition on the part of the Spanish Minister, no intention in Peru to use the monitors against Chili, no guarantee required from the Peruvian Minister by the American Government, whose consent to allow the ships to sail from New-Orleans has been absolute and unconditional.

If I had anything to add, I would say that the monitors are not going to Cuba, nor to attack any Spanish vessels at sea, unless fired upon, and that the course followed by the honorable Secretary of State, in spite of intrigue in and out of Congress, is not only in strict accordance with a legal principle, but calculated to encourage American commerce and enterprise. A SUBSCRIBER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

BAYARD TAYLOR commences a new department in *Putnam's Magazine* for January.

GEORGE VIRTUE, Esq., formerly senior partner in the firm of VIRTUE & Co., publishers, London died Dec. 8, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, at the residence of his daughter, in Portchester-square. The deceased gentleman was well known in this country and in England.

The *Atlantic Almanac* is especially seasonable to those who are providing themselves with household calendars for 1869. The elegant manner in which the *Almanac* is presented, and the capital literature with which it is filled, make it an Anthology of great value and interest. HOLMES, IK MARVEL, Mrs. STOWE, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and other first-class writers are represented in its pages.

"Susan Fielding" is the title of Mrs. EDWARDS' new story, which is to be commenced in the January *Galaxy*. The early sheets promise one of the best novels of this popular authoress. The January *Galaxy* will also contain articles by William Cullen Bryant, Richard Grant White, Edmund C. Stedman, Lucia Gilbert Calhoun, Edna Dean Proctor, A. Oakey Hall, (our new Mayor,) Richard H. Stoddard and other literary celebrities.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—The first term of the University will close on the 22d instant, and will be followed by a fortnight's vacation. During the Winter and Spring terms the courses of lectures by GEORGE W. CURTIS and JAMES R. LOWELL will take place. Prof. FISKE will leave here for Ithaca next Monday, but will probably not assume the direction of the classes in his department until next term. His chair—that of North European languages—embraces the German, Icelandic, Swedish and Danish. This is the first time, we believe, that any special provision has been made by an American institution for instruction in the Scandinavian tongues. It is evident that the new University means to fulfil Mr. CORNELL's promise, that it should be "an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." Prof. FISKE will enter upon his duties as librarian immediately. President WHITE is expected home to-morrow.—*Syracuse Journal, Dec. 10.*

Mrs. A. ST. JOHN, of Rochester, says that during the past ten years she has made more than 3,500 vests with her Wheeler & Wilson's machine, besides doing her family sewing, and that she has made over 1,200 vests with the needle now in use.—*Express.*

### The Proposed Duty on Foreign Copper Ores.

On the last day of the last session of Congress, a member from Michigan, perceiving that there was no probability that the Tariff bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, would be acted on by the House, prepared a separate bill, providing for an increased duty on copper.

This bill adopted the rates which the Ways and Means Committee had recommended in their general bill. That is to say, it provided for a duty of three cents on each pound of fine copper in imported copper ore; a duty of four cents on each pound of fine copper in all regulus of copper, and in all black and coarse copper; a duty of four cents per pound on all old copper fit only for remanufacture; and a duty of five cents per pound on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, or in other forms not manufactured or above enumerated.

While the roll of members was being called upon the resolution, the hour arrived for the final adjournment of Congress. The bill has been passed at this session by the House, and it is for the Senate to say whether it shall pass or not. The holders of Lake Superior stock are confident; but much is due, nevertheless, to the magnitude of the interests involved in their proceedings, and a few words, therefore, are submitted in behalf of those trades, employments and interests which will be prostrated and ruined if the threatened resolution becomes a law.

Under the existing tariff the duty on imported copper in ores is now computed at about three-quarters of one per cent. per pound. The resolution proposes to increase this duty to three cents per pound—that is, to increase it by two and one-quarter cents per pound. Estimating the ton at 2,240 pounds, the effect of the resolution would be to impose an additional duty of fifty dollars and forty cents per ton on imported copper in ores. This is, of course, a prohibitory duty, because the Lake Superior mines, with this enormous profit per ton guaranteed them by law, could always afford to undersell the smelters in this country who are obliged, by the nature of their domestic ores, to admix foreign ores with domestic ores in the process of smelting.

There can be no question that the Lake Superior interests will, if they have this success, be left masters of the whole field.

The entire product of the Lake Superior mines from 1845 to the close of the year 1867 was 96,037 tons and 1,396 pounds of copper, or about nine millions of pounds per year. The consumption was never less than twenty-four millions of pounds per year, so that other ores in this country than Lake Superior ores, requiring for their proper working an admixture of sulphurets and carbonates of copper, have supplied the remaining fifteen millions of consumption.

It is this fifteen millions of supply which the Lake Superior mining interests wish to drive from the commerce and markets of the United States, in order that they may furnish it at a higher price than it can now be bought for.

Why should Congress do this wrong? Will it not consider the infinite variety of employments which it is taxing in order to grant this bounty to the Lake Superior interests? There is not a shipbuilder, a brass-founder, a brassworker, a boilermaker, nor any employment into which the use of copper enters, which would not be forced to submit to its proportion of this extravagant bounty. The very copper coin of the Government would pay its tribute to these Cæsars, while, at the same time, the revenue of the country would diminish by the cessation of all imports of foreign copper ores.

One would suppose that enough had been done to destroy the shipping interest of this country, without superadding this additional tax upon the copper with which ships must be fastened and sheathed.

We cannot compete with the English in the building of iron vessels, because the material and labor is more expensive here than there. In wooden ships, copper fastened and sheathed, we have been the successful rivals of that great maritime Power. It is proposed to lessen our chance of successful competition by increasing enormously the cost of fine copper. Surely the shipbuilders of Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will not permit this grievance. Surely those who represent New-York in the Senate will not tolerate it? Surely in Pennsylvania the copper interest will not be permitted to separate itself from all other articles claiming protection, and to receive it, to the lasting injury of the interests of the shipbuilders of Philadelphia? Surely workers in copper throughout these States will not tolerate the subordination of their interests to the interests of the owners of Lake Superior copper stock?

No hearing was given to the experts, who could have satisfied the Committee of the House of the unjust operation of the proposed bill. It is to be hoped that the Senate, when the opportunity is offered it, will calmly examine the question for itself, and will see to it that the manufactures and commerce of the country are not burdened with a tax for the benefit of the Lake Superior mining interest.

If it is thought that the copper ores of the country do require some protection and stimulant, let all be protected alike. Let these domestic mines, the ores of which cannot be worked without the addition of foreign ores, be protected also by the passage of the accompanying bill.

Bill entitled an Act to allow a certain drawback upon foreign Copper in ores imported into the United States.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that if any person, corporation, company, or partnership, engaged in the business of smelting copper ores, shall import any foreign copper ores into the United States, and shall, on making such importation, file with the Collector of the port into which such foreign copper ores were imported, a bond, with security to be approved by the Collector of said port into which said ores are imported, to use two tons of copper ore, mined in the United States, to one ton of said imported ores in the smelting of copper, such person, corporation, company or partnership shall be entitled to a drawback upon the foreign copper ore, so imported, to the extent of the duty paid thereon; provided the said person, corporation, company or partnership shall furnish evidence, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, that he, it or they have or has used the said copper ore so imported, and also copper ores mined in the United States, in his, its or their business, in the proportions of two tons of copper ore, mined in the United States, to one ton of imported copper ore."

In the meantime, it is hoped that the New-York Chamber of Commerce and New-York shipbuilders and shipowners will make themselves heard by direct remonstrance before the Senate of the United States.—*Advertisement.*


**M. J. Paillard & Co.,** No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of MUSICAL BOXES ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

**Recipe for Making Home Happy.**

Let Paterfamilias call at No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., and purchase of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY one of their elegant Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, or numerous other articles, of the best quality, got up expressly for the HOLIDAYS for family use, and ther'll be "love at home" all the year round.—*Advertisement.*

**Vermont Spring Water.**

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. SAXE & Co.—*Advertisement.*

GOUGE's system of ventilation has been in use eight years. No success no pay. Book, with hundreds of distinguished references, free. H. A. GOUGE, No. 264 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**Do not let Your Prejudice Stand Between** your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, Engand.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**A Favorable Notoriety.**—The good reputation and extended use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

**Sterling Silver-Ware AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.**

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of SOLID SILVER-WARE IN THE WORLD, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequaled variety of new and beautiful designs in DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES, and every article specially adapted for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS.

They offer also their well-known and unrivaled Nickel Silver Electro-Plated Ware, in which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by United States Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield Ware.

Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

**Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.** TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

**A Holiday Present.**—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

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**A Holiday Present.**—Appropriate and useful. BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM is the most complete apparatus for physical training ever invented. Dio Lewis says: "It is an important contribution to our means of physical culture, and is undoubtedly the best apparatus ever devised for home use." Descriptive circulars sent by mail free. Send by express on receipt of price, $15, including book of instructions and illustrations. Call and examine it. BIDWELL & CO., office of the *Eclectic Magazine*, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. Agents wanted.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.** The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

**Receiver's Sale.**—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, will be continued THIS DAY, (12th inst.,) with an immense collection of Diamonds, set and unset with other precious stones, at No. 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

**All Drugs and Narcotics are dangerous**, but WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT always gives immediate benefit. Try it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

**Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302** Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.


## MARRIED.

BULL—CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, by Rev. James R. Kendrick, JAMES FREDERICK BULL to JEANNIE, daughter of the late Richard S. Cornwell, Esq., all of this City.

BURNELL—LITTLE.—In Washington City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, by Rev. B. N. Brown, WILLIAM BURNELL, of New-York, to JULIA A., daughter of the late Samuel I. Little, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

DERBY—YOUNG.—At Christ Church, 5th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, O. ADDISON DERBY to GERTRUDE, daughter of H. W. Young, of Brooklyn, E. D.

HOPKINS—BUCKLEY.—At Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, assisted by Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, LAWRENCE YVONNET HOPKINS to KATHERINE LAWRENCE, daughter of the late P. Henry Buckley, of New-York.

WOOD—COLGATE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., JOHN D. WOOD to ALICE RIGGS, daughter of Robert Colgate, both of this City.

## DIED.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 11, CHARLES CLARK, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at Westfield, at 2 P. M. Cars leave Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., at 12 M., returning at 5:35.

CARRINGTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at East Orange, N. J., ELIZABETH SCOTT, daughter of Z. E. and Mary G. Carrington, aged 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from her father's residence, Prospect-st., without further invitation. Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock, for Brick Church Station.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 10, LETITIA, relict of the late William Johnston, aged 71 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. S. Johnston, South-av., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LATHROP.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Hagar, WASHINGTON ADGATE LATHROP, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 106 East 85th-st., this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

OGDEN.—After a brief illness, on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of C. R. Ogden, in the 54th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church, Java-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VIRTUE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the 76th year of his age, of apoplexy, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Cotter Morison, of No. 7 Porchester-square, London, GEORGE VIRTUE, Esq., of Oatlands Park, Surrey, from Coldstream, Berwickshire, formerly senior partner in the firm of Virtue & Co., publishers, of No. 294 City-road and No. 26 Ivy-lane, London, and of No. 26 John-st., in this City.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.** A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, CARVED BRACKETS, &c.

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Call early.

A NEW IDEA IN THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES. BARTLETT'S PATENT "SPEED" WHEEL, with which these machines run with perfect ease as rapidly without the treadle as other machines do with the treadle. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Salesrooms, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

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Accountants may now bid farewell to headaches, and smile at interruptions. Addition is made purely mechanical.

Compact, convenient, certain and cheap. "*The Adder" is the only practical Adding Machine in the world—it carries its own tens and hundreds, leaving no part of the work to be done by the mind.* The mechanism is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and its working is seen at a glance. Any child that can read figures is competent to add by its aid. It carries up two columns at once, cutting a broad swath through figures. The operation being purely mechanical, the mind of the accountant is relieved from the weary strain which extended additions involve. All chance of mistake from a transposition of figures—so frequent a source of error—is avoided. The machine can be carried in the breast pocket like a memorandum book—being about the size of one. For entry clerks, lumber dealers, gaugers, weighers and measurers, it is invaluable, the addition being known as each tally is called. Thus, in calling off a case of goods, the number of yards in the whole is shown as the last piece is called. Errors cannot occur from the misreading of hastily-written figures, an advantage which all entry clerks and tallyers will at once appreciate. In rain or snow, where paper and pencil would be at a discount, the Adder does its work unharmedly, and the record of its addition is ineffaceable.

If the machine do not answer all conditions above set forth, and do its work in every particular stated, the money of the purchaser will be refunded. Intending to place it within the reach of all, the following scale of prices has been adopted:

Finished in brass.......... $6 00
Finished in silver.......... $8 00
Finished in extra silver and gilt.......... $10 00

Sent in case, packed and complete, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D., if desired. Address C. H. WEBB, at James Miller's, No. 647 Broadway.

P. S.—Agents wanted in every State and county. Exclusive Territory for sale.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GLOVE, JEWEL AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. BISQUE STATUARY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, JARDINIERES, CARD STANDS, &c., &c. BOHEMIAN DESSERT SETS, TOILET WARE, &c., IN ROSE, WHITE AND GREEN. REAL BRONZE CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, GROUPS AND STATUETTES, JUST OPENED. ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GORHAM PLATED WARE, At Manufacturers' Prices. Also, FINE PLATED WARE, EXTRA QUALITY, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA, FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, PARIAN STATUARY, &c. OIL-PAINTINGS and ALABASTERS from ITALY. CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of the handsomest patterns in GLASS, BRONZE and ORMOLU, of foreign and domestic manufacture.

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RUBBER TOYS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, AND FANCY ARTICLES, in full variety for the Holidays. GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

VELOCIPEDE CANTERING HORSES. Away ahead of any other velocipede in use. Safe, rapid and easy; can be ridden by boys and girls from 3 years old to adults. Prices $12 to $35 each. For sale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

WATER-PROOF SOLES. They KEEP THE FEET DRY, are pleasant to walk in, and will outwear leather soles. GO AND SEE THEM AT No. 448 BROADWAY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 A. M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, G and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

BEST CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, $1 35; Linen Collars, $1 dozen; heavy Merino Under clothing, 90 cents. Importers' sale, men's furnishing. Retail, 397 Broadway, 141 Fulton. "Bull Run."


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HOLIDAY PRESENTS. THE PLACE TO BUY CHRISTMAS GIFTS. THE DERBY ATHÆNEUM gives every purchaser of $5 worth of books a chance in the distribution of over $10,000 worth of Paintings, to be awarded Jan. 9.

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BEAUTIFUL, VALUABLE, INEXPENSIVE. The ATLANTIC ALMANAC for 1869, with its Illustrations in Colors, its exquisite Engravings, its rich variety of literary contributions from the most popular writers in the country,—and its extremely low price, only fifty cents. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston and New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

Catalogue No. 19 free; send stamp.
45,333 beautiful Children's Books, illustrated. AT YOUR PRICE.
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112,342 Stereoscopic Views, Chromos, &c., AT ANY PRICE.

LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau, below Beekman-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

EMPLOYMENT.—WILL IT PAY? HOW much can I make? Take an agency for the Hand-Book. HOW TO WRITE, HOW TO TALK, HOW TO BEHAVE, AND HOW TO DO BUSINESS, $2 25; and NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, 1,000 engravings, $5; ÆSOP'S FABLES, pictorial edition, $1; POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN, illustrated, $1; ORATORY, Sacred and Secular, $1 50. Send for sample copies, and stamps for terms, to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. All the MAGAZINES at CLUB RATES, with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1869.

A CAPITAL HOLIDAY PRESENT.—APpropriate and useful. BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM. Dio Lewis says: "It is an important contribution to our means of physical culture, and is undoubtedly the best apparatus ever devised for home use." Descriptive circulars sent by mail free. Call and examine it. BIDWELL & CO., office of the *Eclectic Magazine*, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. Agents wanted.

## FINANCIAL.

# HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: { 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital, - - - | $2,000,000 00 |
| Assets, 1st July, 1868, | 3,730,981 60 |
| Liabilities, - - - - | 126,453 15 |

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

# HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

# SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co

BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

BANKING HOUSE OF
# HENRY CLEWS & Co,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.
Advances made on approved collaterals.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.
We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.
The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

## WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, three of the corporators named in the act of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Scotia Coal Company," passed the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Scotia Coal Company, by said act incorporated, will be held on the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the hour of three in the afternoon, at the office of William B. Scott, number forty-four Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the United States of America, at which time and place we have determined that said meeting shall be held, in pursuance of the third section of said act.
Dated the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. MARLON VAIL, W. B. SCOTT, WALTER VAIL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly double sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by
SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

WHICH IS THE BEST COMPANY
in which to
INSURE YOUR LIFE?
Read the opinion of
HON. WM. BARNES,
Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York,
as to the best
LIFE COMPANIES
to insure in.
HE SAYS:
"It does not always follow, as is sometimes supposed, that a purely Mutual Company is the most profitable one to the insured. Mixed Companies, or those substantially Mutual, may, by superior skill and other advantages, actually make the LARGEST DIVIDENDS of surplus profits to policy holders."—[*Report*, 1868, *page xc.*

# VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868—3 P. M.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881.. | 109⅝ | 110 | 5-20 Coupon, '67.. | 110 | 110¼ |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 114¼ | 114⅝ | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 110⅜ | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862. | 106⅜ | 106⅝ | 10-40 Registered. | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62. | 110⅝ | 110⅞ | 10-40 Coupon.... | 105⅜ | 105⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64. | 106⅞ | 107⅛ | Gold........ | 135⅜ | 135⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, | 107⅝ | 108 | U. S. Cur. Pac... | 99⅜ | 99⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.. | 110 | 110⅛ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
# Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, No. 66 Cedar-st.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank, which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No. 66 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency.
C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON—LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1868.
The undersigned offer their extensive Locomotive Works (established in 1836) for sale, entire, with lands, buildings and tools, situated in the centre of the city on a main line of railway, connected with all the others. If unsold may lease the whole for a term of years to acceptable parties.
RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER grocery on Fulton-av., Brooklyn, with or without stock. Address RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

## AUCTION SALES.

# THE GREAT SALE OF THE MORRIS PROPERTY,

JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,

DEC. 22, 1868.

PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF

# JAS. M. MILLER,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."
COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, besides large and conveniently arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 22.5x39.8, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at the appraised value.
ON WASHINGTON-ST., BROOKLYN, ONE BLOCK FROM FULTON-ST.—Four-story substantially-built brick house and lot, known as the "Lyceum, House," southwest corner of Washington and Concord sts.; lot 28.2x105; house 28.2x75; first story and foundation, granite walls, very thick; can be altered into a store or warehouse requiring strength and durability. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16,
at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.
The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLARENCES, | LANDAUS, |
| COACHES, | PHAETONS, |
| DOG CARTS, | BAROUCHES, |
| COUPES, | WAGONS, |
| SLEIGHS. | |

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.
The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.
By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 54 cast-iron cannon, | 1 boring machine, |
| Artillery implements and equipments, | 1 vertical drill, |
| | 1 hand force-pump, |
| Muskets, rifles and swords, | Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools, |
| Infantry equipments, | |
| Spare parts of small arms, | Scrap iron and steel. |

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.
C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE, AN ESTATE of 36 valuable lots and gores, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, situate in Wyckoff and Warren sts., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to be sold by James Cole's Son, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., are now ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-law6m

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT
ON
5TH-AV., WITH STABLE,
AND
LOT ON 13TH-ST.,
FORMING AN L.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
The four-story brick house and lot No. 76 5th-av., with the brick stable and lot on 13th-st., the lots together forming an L.
Lot on 5th-av., about 27x160 feet.
Lot on 13th-st., 25x103 feet.
Full particulars at the Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 117TH AND 118TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
117TH-ST.—Eight lots on the north side of 117th-st., commencing 150 feet west of 5th-av.
118TH-ST.—Five lots on the south side of 118th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 5th-av.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also high-class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by
REGIS GIGNOUX,
THE FIRST SNOW,
A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY
D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.
Also embracing the works of

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| G. H. Hall, | J. H. Dolph, | J. R. Brevoort, |
| L. R. Mignot, | V. Nehlig, | Andrews, |
| J. G. Brown, | W. M. Brown, | Hamilton, |
| Wm. Hart, | G. H. McCord, | J. D. Barrow, |
| E. White, | R. A. Blakelock, | K. Van Elton, |
| A. D. Shattuck, | Bradford, | C. A. Sommer, |
| Geo. Innese, | Doughty, | Carmiencke, |
| W. F. DeHaas, | W. M. Oddie, | E. DeBlock, |
| Meyer Von Bremen, | J. Williamson, | Schedges, |
| | Mertz, | H. Severy, |
| Armfield, | Van-de-Pol, | D. Cal, |
| J. Noel, | C. Hoquet, | Knell, |
| H. Schaep, | Mussion, | A. Barland, |

and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. BY ORDER OF J. FORNACHON, ASSIGNEE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, Juli and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.
ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.
CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.
Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.
The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of
J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th of December, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., the entire stock of "LA PETITE MAISON DE MERVEILLE," removed for convenience of sale, consisting of DOLLS, DRESSED AND UNDRESSED, TOYS, GAMES, GILT AND BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, FRENCH PASSE PARTOUTS, BRACKETS, BASKETS, CUTLERY, FLAGS, LANTERNS, GLASS CASES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., fine Clocks, Bronzes, Parian and Silver-plated Ware. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PARTIES ABOUT MAKing Christmas and New-Year's Presents should call at ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, Nos. 56 and 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, and see his parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatel, reps and haircloth, from $65 to $200; Turkish chairs and lounges, bedroom and dining-room suites, cheap for cash. Furniture taken on storage.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STANTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Isaac Stanton, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1868.
d5-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. CATTUS and JOHN KAUSCHE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Cattus and John Kausche, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d12-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BARAK CORNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Barak Cornell, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1868.
d5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 27th November, 1868.
n28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH C. WATERS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Josiah C. Waters, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 20th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD and JOHN F. CURRAN, } Assignees.
n28-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL D. BRIGGS, JR., bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel D. Briggs, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n28-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WHETMORE and EDMUND R. GAMBLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Whetmore and Edmund R. Gamble, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d5-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM RUXTON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Ruxton, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d5-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JANVIER LE DUC, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Janvier Le Duc, of Edgewater, Richmond County, New-York State, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, A. D. 1868. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
n28-law3wSa* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. OVERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry J. Overman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868.
A. W. SPEIR, Assignee,
d12-law3wSa* No. 65 Wall-st., New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CARL J. ROEDER, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 9, 1868.
W. BUDD DEACON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RANDALL W. MAIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS E. JONES, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 11, 1868. d11-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE F. HILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George F. Hill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868.
n28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW, and NATHAN KELLOGG, bankrupts, I will offer for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Hotel, in the Village of Saugerties, (near the Tivoli Depot,) the following property: One house and lot in the City of New-York, situate on the south side of 45th-st., 325 feet west of 11th-av.; lot, 16.8x100.5. Also, three contiguous lots in the City of Philadelphia, each 14x49, lying on the south side of Celeste-st., in the First Ward. Also, ten bonds of $100 each, of Troy and Boston Railroad Company. Also, sixty-six shares of $100 each of the Clough Stone Company stock.—Dated Kingston, Nov. 24, 1868.
n28-1w3w-Sa ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robustiano Herques, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
d12-law3wSa*

NO. 1,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel S. Wandell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BRYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Bryan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d12-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. J. Harcourt Bagot, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. ELISKE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Rev. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM on fifth page.

## TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A lady of experience in teaching wishes a position as resident or visiting governess in a family or school; she can instruct in common and higher English, music and French; good references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Station L.

## IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 515 8th-av., cor. 35th-st.

## MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE 22D.—THERE WILL be a meeting of the VETERANS of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Regimental Armory, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
R. B. LOCKWOOD, Adjutant.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—10½ A. M., Confirmation; 3½ P. M., Children's service; 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. JNO. COTTON SMITH, D. D. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
New-York—By OLIVER DYER, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st. Subject—"*Practical Religion.*"
Harlem—By Rev. J. C. AGER, at Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 125th-st. Subject—"*The Spiritual World.*"
Greenpoint—By Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at Continental Hall, Franklin-st. Subject—"*The Atonement.*"
Gowanus—By ALBERT SMITH, at Day's Hall, 4th-av., corner 18th-st. Subject—"*What Swedenborgians Believe about the Bible.*"
Jersey City—By THOMAS HITCHCOCK, at Cooper's Hall, Newark-av. Subject—"*Salvation.*"

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.—A public meeting of the American and New-York Sunday-School Unions will be held at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, Rev. WILLIAM P. PAXSON, of Missouri, son of the Veteran Missionary, and Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE, are among the speakers.
J. B. TYLER, Secretary.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Dr. W. H. FERRIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, in the West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av., and in the same Church, Rev. W. E. CLARK, of Chester, N. Y., will preach TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—THE FIRST sermon of a course in behalf of St. Barnabas' House, will be delivered by Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of St. Barnabas' House.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF the Baptist Sunday School Union will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. FRANK JOHNSON, of Passaic, will speak on the subject of *Early Conversion*, and Mr. W. O. STODDARD on *Teachings of the Trees of the Bible*. All are invited to attend.

TRINITY CHURCH.—THE FOURTH OF A course of sermons on various topics, in aid of rebuilding ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Jackson, Miss., (destroyed by fire during the war,) Rev. W. C. CRANE, D. D., Rector, will be preached in Trinity Church, Broadway, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 13, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, New-York.

BIBLE CARTOONS—OSBORN & CO., PROprietors, will exhibit MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Central Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av.; TUESDAY, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; WEDNESDAY, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Jersey City; FRIDAY, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen, N. J. For further information, address D. F. POND, No. 89 Amity-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Special sermons to young men by distinguished clergymen out of New-York. The first TOMORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on 5th-av., corner 29th-st., by Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of Irvington, N. Y. Subject—*The Special Appeal of the Gospel to Young Men.* Young men cordially invited. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—A MEETING IN BEHALF of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av., and 21st-st. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, HENRY DAY, Esq., and Rev. Dr. ROGERS.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st.—The third quarterly general prayer and experience meeting will be held in this church on SUNDAY, throughout the entire day. Morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend and participate in the services. Seats free. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Please God, Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*God's Kingdom.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. JOS. T. DURYEA, D. D., of Classon-av. Church, Brooklyn, will preach the fourth sermon of the course to young people on *The Character of Joseph.* All invited. Seats free.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL, held in Pike's Opera House, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., will be addressed SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., by prominent Sunday School speakers. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and Dr. PARMLY are expected.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. G. S. HARE. Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Sermon to young women. Strangers cheerfully accommodated with seats. The galleries free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (PROtestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. For pews, apply to sexton at the church before or after service, or on Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Rents from $15 to $80 per annum.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Looking to Jesus*; and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*Evils of Apostacy.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Crime Among the Young—Its Cause and Cure.* General Bible Class at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE Trinity Baptist Sunday School will be held in Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Doors open at 7; exercise to commence at 7½.

EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY AND 34th-st.—Mrs. ALCINDA WILHELM will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, at 8, Dec. 18.

IS PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE?—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach his last sermon upon this subject, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon—*The Goodness of God as revealed in Creation.*

REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach (D. V.) the second of the course of sermons in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—"*Church Work in this Age.*" Service at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach his farewell sermon, in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. A special communion service in the morning, at 10½.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—DIvine service will be held on SUNDAY, in Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.; morning service at 10½, evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Rev. C. SCOTT, Rector.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. L. JANES will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 13, by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., Philadelphia, at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½. All are invited.

WOE TO THIS LAND.—THE MESSENGER of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*A Prophecy Concerning America.*

CHRIST CHAPEL, NO. 141 CHRYSTIE-ST.—Rev. GEORGE D. BAKER, of Oneida, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock. All are welcome.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Bible, Religion and Science Beautifully Illustrated.* Tickets, 50 cents.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God helping, services, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by Rev. M. HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The seats in this Church are free to all.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of First-place and Clinton-st.—Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON, of New-York, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at his usual hour.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter Rev. WILLIAM A. McVICKAR will preach.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; evening subject: *The Charities of New-York.*

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMbly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 561 3d-av., Sundays, 3½ P. M. Next SUNDAY the usual exercises in Broome-st. will be varied with a conference meeting. All interested in these weekly meetings are invited to participate by five minute speeches. In 3d-av. the meeting will be addressed by Mr. GEO. H. HAMBELL. Seats free at both places. All are invited.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HEbrew Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions—the true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

REV. MR. POOL WILL PREACH IN Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 5th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chambermaid; would assist with the washing; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 1,339 Broadway, near 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good plain cook; is a good laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing, in City or country; best of references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator, to go out by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 435 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Call at present employer's, No. 48 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.; would travel.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, game and desserts; wishes a good, steady home for the Winter; City reference. Apply at No. 109 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found neat, trustworthy and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook for private families; in meats, soups game, pastry and baking; in City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FAMILY washing to do at her own home, or would go out by the day; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 403 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTestant girl as child nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge night and day; has good reference. Apply at office No. 106 6th-av., between 8 and 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a place as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby, three weeks old. Call or address No. 240 East 10th-st., second floor, front room, No. 7.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do light housework and plain sewing, or to take care of children and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 388 10th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has been six years in last place; best City reference. Address No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do light chamberwork and take care of children. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH-woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 127 Bleecker-st., Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 165 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and daughter, a situation; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to make herself useful; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address a note to No. 144 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WRITING OR copying, law or mercantile, or as a visiting governess; can teach music, English and French. Address MISS L. LAWRENCE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a cook. Apply at No. 59 West 19th-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; will assist with the washing; good references given. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 189 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to go out in families by the day. Call or address for two days No. 179 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN industrious, reliable colored man, (married,) either in City or country; can give good references as to character and capability. Apply to his present employer, J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is sober, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the management of graperies and green-house, growing fruit and vegetables. Address GARDENER, at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, ANY situation on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good driver; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or foreman, and make himself generally useful in a hotel or boarding-house; has the best of reference. Apply to WM. WOODS at No. 206 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 204 *Times* office.

PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS requiring competent help, such as coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, servants, cooks, chambermaids, general houseworkers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, &c., &c., can be supplied at DONALDSON'S Agency, No. 148 Bleecker-st., fifth block west of Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EACH TOWN, TO take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOLDING and WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to agents. From Ten to Twenty-five Dollars per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. First who apply secure a bargain. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY A FLOUR JOBBING HOUSE, an out-door salesman, who has a New-York City and Brooklyn trade. One who understands flour, and can give good references, may address Post Office Box 4,491.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED IN BANKING-house an assistant book-keeper; salary about $1,000 for the first year. Address, with reference, A. B., Post Office Box No. 211.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN RESIDING WITH his parents to assist in a counting room. Address B., Box No. 41 *Times* Office.

CONFECTIONER WANTED—WHO UNderstands pastry, cakes and ornamenting. Apply at No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

LADY'S MAID WANTED—ONE THAT UNderstands hair dressing and dress making. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 31 West 24th-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $50 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
No. 45 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

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| EUROPE | LEMARIE | SATURDAY, | Dec. 26 |
| ST. LAURENT | BOCANDE | SATURDAY, | Jan. 9 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
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*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

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American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

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| CHINA leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Dec. 9 |
| CUBA leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Dec. 16 |
| JAVA leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Dec. 23 |
| AUSTRALASIAN leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Dec. 30 |
| RUSSIA leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Jan. 6 |
| CHINA leaves | WEDNESDAY, | Jan. 13 |

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

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| Cabin | $130 |
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| Cabin passage to Paris | 145 |

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

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From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

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| CALEDONIA | Dec. 12 | EUROPA | Jan. 2 |
| BRITANNIA | Dec. 19 | CALEDONIA | Jan. 9 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Dec 26 | IOWA | Jan. 16 |

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

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| CITY OF ANTWERP | SATURDAY, | Dec. 12 |
| CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax) | TUESDAY, | Dec. 15 |
| CITY OF PARIS | SATURDAY, | Dec. 19 |
| CITY OF LONDON | SATURDAY, | Dec. 26 |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
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| First cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 and 35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 and 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 and 47 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

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No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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NOTICE.

Shippers per CITY OF BOSTON are hereby notified that in consequence of that vessel being obliged to put back and discharge, her cargo will be reshipped on board the steamers CITY OF ANTWERP and CITY OF PARIS.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

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| NEBRASKA | 3,392 tons | Dec. 16, at 8 A. M. |
| MANHATTAN | 2,965 tons | Dec. 23, at 12 M. |
| MINNESOTA | 2,965 tons | Jan. 6 |
| COLORADO | 3,015 tons | Jan. 20 |

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to

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STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

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No. 28 William-st., New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

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| PALESTINE | Dec. 17 | TARIFA | Dec. 31 |
| PALMYRA | Dec. 24 | SIBERIA | Jan. 7 |

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

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| Cabin | $80 Gold. |
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Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.

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| Outside. | Inside. | | | | |
| $275 | $250 | $150 | | $75 | |

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FOUR TIMES A MONTH

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except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEBSTER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamships will touch on the 28th inst. at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship ORIZABA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, rom Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class s.dewheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to

L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship

BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DE SOTO follows.....Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

## SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CORINTH | NELSON | SATURDAY, Dec. 12 |
| MARIPOSA | KEMBLE | SATURDAY, Dec. 19 |

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, R. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

## STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From PIER No. 34, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 78 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 1st, 9 A. M. | Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M. | Wednesday, 2d, 9 A. M. |
| Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M. | Friday, 4th, 9 A. M. |
| Monday, 7th, 2 P. M. | Sunday, 6th, 11 A. M. |
| Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 9th, 2 P. M. |
| Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M. | Friday, 11th, 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday, 15th, 9 A. M. | Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M. | Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M. |

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier No. 21. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M., from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville (except Way Stations).

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.

Leave Sayville 7:25 A. M., Express.

Leave Jamaica 12:25 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:20, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellepoit will take 9:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. S. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip, 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Mail train for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead, Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

3 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Otford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:40 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:30, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 38th-st.; European plan. Rooms at moderate rates. Meals in restaurant to order, or by day, week or private table.

## SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURE

And have constantly on hand for sale

WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD-TRACK, HAY, COAL CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,

And every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

HEALTHFUL BOARD.—A PLEASANT home and a good table; food cooked so as to be as once delicious and digestible, under the superintendence of Miss JULIA COLMAN, Professor of the Philosophy of Food in the Dixon Institute, corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, whom please address or call upon. Terms moderate.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FURNISHED large front room on second floor, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Cranberry-st., near Columbia.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required.

J. J. BURNIER, Agent. No. 173 Thompson-st.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st.; fine rooms for a family on second floor; also one front hall room, third floor; house and table first-class.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House; superior suites of rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms with board in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Broom, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 20 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home, with privilege of parlors and good table, where there are but few boarders.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home for the Winter apply at Everett Library, No. 73 West 34th-st.

A THIRD-STORY ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman and wife, with board; only a few boarders taken; furnished or unfurnished. No. 61 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.; reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table and room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a third story front room; also a back parlor. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without boarders, to a gentleman with breakfast, $6. Address B. Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GUARDIANS OR PARENTS WISHING to travel can find at Morristown, N. J., a good home for three of four children under eight years of age. Apply at Everett Library, No. 73 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for two families, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, a desirable front hall room.

TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND MOST DEsirable rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, one pleasant front hall room.

THREE COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, either singly or together, on moderate terms to respectable parties. No. 151 West 22d-st.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV. TWO ELEGANT rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, and two large rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 107 17TH-ST., THIRD DOOR EAST of Union-square.—The second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 235 EAST 10TH-ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms and home comforts. Terms moderate.

NO. 1 DUPAW-ROW, BLEECKER-ST. A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find nice rooms with good board.

NO 18 WEST 25TH-ST.—ONE SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; also one elegant room with alcove, on second floor, to let.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, On first, second and fourth floors, at No. 53 University-place.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private board.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.—A Room, newly furnished for gentlemen and ladies. No. 303 West 20th-st., New-York.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board. Address W. S. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large newly furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

NO. 1,318 BROADWAY, A FEW DOOR North of 32d-st.—A large and elegant furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, furnished, without board.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS IN SUITES on second and third floors; also, single, with board.

NO. 103 EAST 25TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and two front rooms to let, with board.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE QUARTER CENTURY ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following Officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 8th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. S. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 31 Madison-st.
ROBERT R. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.

1st, 2d and 3d—Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4th—Chas. Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5th—Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6th—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7th—Thos. Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8th—John Ecdicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9th—Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10th—B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11th—Daniel D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12th—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 8th-av.
13th—A. H. Brummell, No. 416 Grand-st.
14th—Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15th—Hon. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16th—Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17th—W. C. Truslow, No. 89 2d-av.
18th—Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19th—Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 44d-st.
20th—Jeff. D. Ramsey, No. 1 Bond-st., and 54th-st.
21st—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 63 Lexington-av.
22d—A. M. Lyon, No. 5 Liberty-st.

GENERAL RECEIVING MASTERS.

STEWART BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, No. 15 West 10th-st.
J. COOPER LORD, No. 24 Gramercy-place.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 26th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the Scalpel, Operating and consulting surgeon, No. 43 8th-av.; Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

WM. EARL'S PASTE BLACKING AND water-proof leather preserver at wholesale and retail, at E. ODELL'S, No. 80 Vesey-st.; Factory, No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

## FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale prices.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

HOUSEKEEPERS SUPPLIED WITH CARpets, furniture, oil-cloths, bedding, &c., at very low prices, and can pay by the week or month at GREENE & CO., No. 156 8th-av., corner 20th-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use.

G. H. MERCIER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE TURNOUT, CONSISTing of a span of black horses, 9 years old; a fine carriage, City make; harness, blankets, and all in good condition; can be bought at a bargain. Inquire of Mr. WISE, No. 108 West 36th-st.

A CHANCE FOR CARMEN.—FIVE horses and three trucks for sale, with the permanent work of a first-class establishment. Inquire of E. C. CHAPIN, No. 185 Fulton-st.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD, HALF A dozen large draught horses, from $85 to $125 each; one year large, 17 hands, 2025. No. 621 West 130th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH YOUNG mare. To be seen until sold at corner of Graham-av. and Powers-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND WAGON, EVERYthing in good order. Call at once at No. 645 East 11th-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about eighty acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and is under high cultivation. The

## THE ERIE WAR.

### The Suit of the Directors Against C. Vanderbilt—Formal Complaint for the Recovery of Four and a Half Millions of Dollars.

The following is the formal complaint made by the Erie Directors against Commodore VANDERBILT:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, *vs.* Cornelius Vanderbilt, defendant. Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

FIELD & SHEARMAN, Plaintiffs's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, *vs.* CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, defendant. The Erie Railway Company, plaintiff, complains and alleges:

I. That in February and March, 1868, several actions were commenced against this plaintiff and certain of its officers, in which the complainants alleged various acts on the part of officers of this plaintiff, and particularly on the part of DANIEL DREW, the then Treasurer of this plaintiff, which the said complainants asserted to be in fraud of this plaintiff and of its stockholders.

II. That the said complaints are purported to be brought for the protection of the stockholders of this plaintiff, as such, and prayed for no damages against the plaintiff, but only for such relief as it was therein claimed would be for the advantage of the plaintiff.

III. That the defendant herein was not a party of record in any of the said actions, and publicly denied that he had any interest in or control over them.

IV. That in July, 1868, a compromise of the said actions was effected between JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, the President of this plaintiff, and DANIEL DREW, then its Treasurer, on the one part, and RICHARD SCHELL and FRANK WORK, on the other part, by which it was agreed that the said actions should be discontinued; that the said SCHELL should receive four hundred and twenty-nine shares and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more from this plaintiff; that the defendant should be relieved of fifty thousand shares of the capital stock of this plaintiff, in the manner hereinafter described, and should receive one million dollars; and that the directors of this plaintiff should purchase for its account bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for five millions, at eighty per cent., and that the plaintiff should pay the interest thereon, and indorse the same.

V. That on or about the 11th day of July, 1868, at the City of New-York, the said agreement was carried into effect, and in pursuance thereof the officers then having charge of the plaintiff's funds, acting in obedience to the orders of the directors of this plaintiff, a majority of whom were then under the control or influence of the said ELDRIDGE and DREW, paid or caused to be paid to the defendant two millions five hundred thousand dollars in cash, and also bonds of the said Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company, to the amount of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars belonging to this plaintiff, and indorsed by the President and Secretary of this plaintiff in its name, in consideration of fifty thousand shares of the plaintiff's own capital stock, which were then transferred by the defendant to the plaintiff; and the said officers, in like obedience to the order of the said Directors, at the same time and place, paid to the defendant the additional sum of one million dollars in cash out of this plaintiff's funds without any lawful, valuable, or sufficient consideration.

VI. That at the time of making the compromise aforesaid, the said ELDRIDGE was President of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and had a large interest therein as a stockholder and otherwise, and had great personal advantage to gain by disposing of the said bonds to this plaintiff; and by procuring the plaintiff's indorsement thereon, and the said DREW was largely indebted to this plaintiff; and in one of the actions aforesaid an injunction had been granted by this Court restraining the Directors of this plaintiff from indorsing any of the said bonds and from compromising the claim of this plaintiff against the said DREW.

VII. That the object and motive of the said ELDRIDGE and DREW in making the compromise aforesaid was to put an end to the said injunction, and the object of the said SCHELL and WORK was to make money for themselves, and all the said parties intended by the said compromise to defraud this plaintiff; all of which was, at the time of the transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant as aforesaid, well known to the defendant.

VIII. That the defendant, at the time of the transaction aforesaid, between him and the plaintiff, claimed to have control over the actions aforesaid, and over the said SCHELL and WORK, and induced the said ELDRIDGE and DREW to use their influence with the other Directors of the plaintiff to complete the said purchase of his stock, by promising that the actions aforesaid should be discontinued if such purchase were made.

IX. That the plaintiff had no authority, under its charter, to purchase the said shares of its own stock, or any of them, nor had it any occasion or use for any of them, nor had it any advantage to gain from such purchase, and the price paid by it, as aforesaid, to the defendant, was at least five hundred thousand dollars more than the defendant could have obtained in the market for the said shares, all of which was well known to the defendant at the time of the said transactions.

X. That the bonds which were given for the said shares are negotiable in form, and the defendant intends to dispose of some or all of them to persons who will be purchasers in good faith and for value.

XI. That before the commencement of this action, the plaintiff tendered to the defendant fifty thousand shares of its capital stock, and demanded the return from him of the money and bonds received by him, but he would not return the same, nor any part thereof.

XII. That the plaintiff is now and always has been ready and willing to return to the defendant the fifty thousand shares aforesaid, upon receiving from him the money and bonds paid for the same:

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment.

1. That the defendant is restrained by injunction from selling or otherwise disposing of any of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company received by him from the plaintiff.

2. That the defendant be required to deliver to the plaintiff the bonds aforesaid.

3. That if the defendant is unable to deliver all the bonds aforesaid, he be required to give good and sufficient security for the protection of the plaintiff against all claims of purchasers thereof, and also to pay to the plaintiff the value of the bonds not delivered by him.

4. That the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of $3,500,000, with interest from the 11th day of July, 1868.

FIELD & SHEARMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

*City and County of New-York:* JAMES FISK, Jr., being sworn, says that he is one of the Directors of the plaintiff, and that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JAMES FISK, JR.

Sworn Dec. 10, 1868, before me,
MORTIMER SMITH, Notary Public, New-York.

### Railroad Collision.

A startling rumor prevailed in the City last night, of a serious accident on the Hudson River Railroad, in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, but on inquiry it was ascertained of the officials at the New-York Depot that nothing of the kind had taken place. There was simply a collision between a locomotive standing on the track at Thirty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue and the incoming 10:30 o'clock P. M. train, resulting in no serious damage to the cars and no injury to the passengers.

### Wreck of a Schooner.

The New-York Submarine Coast Wrecking Company's steamer *Philip*, Capt. HAZARD, came yesterday from the schooner *Alonzo C. Austin*, which went ashore on Romer Shoal the 8th inst. Capt. HAZARD reports the *Austin* has bilged, and will become a total wreck; has been stripped of sails and rigging.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The third of a course of scientific lectures before the American Institute, was delivered last evening by Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton College, at Steinway Hall. At 7:30 o'clock Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN began a selection of choice music upon the organ, and at 8 o'clock Hon. CHAS. P. DALY introduced the lecturer. Prof. GUYOT discoursed for more than two hours upon the "Barometer," giving an interesting account of its origin and history, and stating many valuable facts in connection therewith. There was a very numerous attendance, and the lecture was well received.

LECTURE BY ANTONIO BIAGGI.—Mr. ANTONIO BIAGGI gave the first of a series of three lectures upon the "Literature and Fine Arts of Italy," last night, at the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. The period touched upon was that of the celebrated politician NICOLO MACHIAVELLI, who lived between the years 1469 and 1527. An outline was given of the times in which he flourished, and his youth, official life and political works were descanted upon. These last have long made the name of MACHIAVELLI a by-word for duplicity, and the lecturer endeavored ably to vindicate his character in that regard.

FAIR AT FORTIETH-STREET CHURCH.—The Ladies' Fair, of the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-avenue, which has been open for several days, was continued yesterday and drew a large number of visitors. The tables were dressed with great taste, and contained the usual number of articles, useful and ornamental. Prominent among the last, was a doll that said "Papa" and "Mamma." The Fair has been decidedly successful, and will not close until 10 o'clock this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the Church.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—During Thursday night thieves gained access from the rear opening on Greene-street into the store of HERMAN KUNEMUND, No. 97 Bleecker-street. Finding no portable spoils outside of the safe, they set to work upon that receptacle, and finally blew it open with gunpowder. They were rewarded with two United-States bonds for $100 each and $175 in greenbacks. Notwithstanding the noise of the explosion, and the fact that the proprietor was asleep in the room immediately overhead, they escaped with their booty without being observed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a frame building in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, owned by GEORGE FINNEGAN, and used by him as a storehouse. The building and its contents, including a horse and cow, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is reported to have been of suspicious origin, and Fire Marshal BRACKETT will institute a rigid investigation.

THE SALE OF DIAMONDS.—The sale of valuable jewelry and diamonds, at No. 791 Broadway, will be continued to-day by the auctioneers, Messrs. LEEDS & MINER. It is stated that the most valuable gems of the collection have yet to be disposed of, and will be offered at auction this forenoon.

ACCIDENTS.—At 6:30 o'clock last evening, JOHN BURNS had his leg broken, on Pier No. 11, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At the same hour, EMILY GAWRAND fell on the ice in Prince-street, and injured her leg. She was also taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 3 o'clock P. M. PATRICK BARAN was run over by a butcher's cart in Pearl-street, near Chatham, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A MAN BEATEN.—At 8 o'clock last evening Roundsman MCWILLIAMS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, found a man named JOHN THOMPSON lying at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third-avenue, badly injured about the head. He said that he had been beaten by a gang of rowdies who were unknown to him. He was removed to his residence.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg was held in Union Hall last evening. Mr. JAMES R. TAYLOR, President of the East River Improvement Association, presided, and addresses were made by Gen. BARNUM, Alderman GEO. H. FISHER, Justice VOORHEES and Capt. SNOW, in support of the objects of the Association.

A SWINDLER.—A gentleman named MADISON KETCHAM, a resident of Detroit, Mich., about to leave for his home on Thursday, by the Erie Railroad, was foolish enough to form a hasty friendship with a stranger in the cars, who, under pretence of being suddenly pressed for money to pay a bill of expressage, borrowed $162 from him, and a few minutes afterward disappeared. In his anxiety to recover his money, he caused the arrest of a man named KANE, but when the party reached the court-room in Jersey City, MADISON was unable to swear that the prisoner was the man, and he was consequently discharged.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 13,500,000fr. since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—11:15 A. M.
Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at | 74¼ |
| Erie Railway Shares | 26 |
| Illinois Central | 96¼ |

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 11.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅞@79 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 11—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market this morning opens steady at the closing prices of yesterday, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 10⅞d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11⅛d. |

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
The Weekly Cotton Brokers' Circular, published to-day, has the following statistics:
"The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export, and 3,000 on speculation. The stock of cotton in warehouse and on shipboard is estimated at 365,000 bales, of which 49,000 are from the United States."

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Flour 26s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn declining at 38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s, ℔ bushel. Peas, 45s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 68s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 54s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6d. for Refined. Tallow, 50s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—11:15 A. M.
Sperm Oil, £93 ℔ ton; Whale Oil, £38 ℔ ton; Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d. Sugar, 36s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for 12 Dutch Standard. Turpentine, 2s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £27 10s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 11.
PETROLEUM—Standard White, 54f. @54½f.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, 127½f. ℔ cwt., on the spot.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—1:20 P. M.
Consols, 92⅜ for money, and 92⅛ for the account.
The Stock market is firm. Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 11—1:20 P. M.
COTTON—The market tends down. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 238,000 bales, of which 95,000 are from the United States.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; Bacon, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 11.
Cotton quiet; both on the spot and to arrive.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 11.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 11—3 P. M.
COTTON—The market tends down.
TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; Flour quiet and steady; Corn, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11—5 P. M.
Consols close at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account.
United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 74¼.
Railway shares easier at 96⅛ for Illinois and 26¼ for Erie, and Atlantic and Great Western, 42.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 11—5 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.
PROVISIONS—Beef irregular at 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11.
Calcutta Linseed, 57s.@57s. 6d. Tallow, 50s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 8½d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 11.
Petroleum buoyant at 54½f.@55f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 11.
Cotton unchanged.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 11.
The Sugar market is flat; offers have been made at 8¾@8⅞ reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange—Market tight and stringent: on London, 15½@16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 22¼@22½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 21¼@19¼ ℔ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 5⅛@6 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 8 ℔ cent. premium.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 11.
Exchange on New-York flat and unsettled; par selling, 1-10 discount buying. FLOUR active, more steady, and firm; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 22½@$1 28½; No. 2 active, and advanced 1c.@1¼c.; sales at $1 18¼@$1 18⅜. CORN very quiet; New shelled, 53c.@53½c.; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 61c.@62c.; Rejected New, 52c.; Old advanced 11-16c.; small business; sales at 78c.@80c. OATS more active; No. 2, 48¼c.@49c., cash; 48c.@48½c., seller month. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 15; No. 2, $1 14 in store. BARLEY firmer and quiet; sales of No. 2 at $1 66. WHISKY quiet and almost nominal; sales at 94c. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $24, cash; $23 50@$23 75 future delivery: Shoulders, 9¼c. for green; 9½c. for packed. LARD more active and easier; sales at 14¼c.@14¾c. BEEF HAMS, $23 50. DRESSED HOGS active at $9 50@$9 85. CATTLE more active and firm; Common to Good Cows, $3 75@$5: Fair to Good Smooth Shipping, $5 50@$7. LIVE HOGS—The heavy receipts have caused a decline of 10c.@15c.: Fair to Medium, $7 50@$7 75; Ordinary to Good Smooth, $8@$8 15. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 22,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Barley, 7,000 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 11.
FLOUR—Family, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 75. CORN firmer; Ear, 64c.@65c. OATS advancing; sales at 66c.@67c. for No. 1 and Choice. RYE advancing; sales at $1 36. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middlings, 23c.@23½c. DRESSED HOGS active at $9 75@$10 25, net; receipts, 11,000 head. MESS PORK—More buyers than sellers; sales at $25. BULK MEATS strong; sales at 9⅝c.@10c. for Shoulders, 12⅝c.@13c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@14c. for Clear Sides packed. GREEN MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.; Hams, 12⅝c.@13c. LARD active and in demand by speculators; sales of 750 tierces at 14⅝c.; Prime Steam, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Kettle ⅛c. higher latter in the day. Gold, 135¼. Exchange very dull. Money close; demand pressing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Receipts, net 35,270 bales; gross 36,543 bales; sales, 36,700 bales; receipts to-day, 6,778 bales; exports to-day, 9,628 bales; exports for the week, to Liverpool, 9,698 bales; to the continent, 11,059 bales; coastwise, 2,691 bales; stock on hand, 118,630 bales; prices easier to-day, Middlings, 23c.; sales 5,800 bales. Gold, 35⅛c.; Sterling Exchange, 147⅛; Cotton bills, 146⅛@146¾.; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR firmer under speculative demand; Superfine, $6 84@$7; Double Extra, $7 25@$7 37; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN firmer at 77@78c. OATS active at 64c.@65c. BRAN $1 20. HAY—Prime, $24. PORK scarce at $27 50. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Sugar-cured HAMS 15c.@16c. LARD scarce; tierce, 16⅛c.@17c.; keg, 17⅛c.@18c. SUGAR active; Common, 8⅛c.@9¼c.; Clarified, 12⅛c.@12⅞c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 45c.@50c.; Prime, 57c.@60c.; Choice, 62c.@63c. WHISKY advancing; stock light; Western Rectified, $1 10@$1 15. COFFEE—None in first hands and nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 11.
TOBACCO—Nothing doing. COTTON—Small business done; Middlings, 22¼c. FLOUR very quiet and firm, with a small business, owing to the difficulty experienced in shipping; Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra and Fancy, $9@$10. WHEAT—Only a small business doing; sales of Choice Fall on private terms. CORN—Stock light; sales at 71½c.@75c. BARLEY—Nothing doing; prices unchanged. RYE firm at $1 25. OATS—Small business done at 57c.@60c. PROVISIONS—Business nearly suspended on account of the ice in the river; sales, 100,000 lbs. Dry salted Shoulders at 9c.@9½c. LARD nominal at 14½c. for tierce. WHISKY unchanged. LIVE HOGS in good demand; Light to Medium, $7 50@$7 75; Heavy, $8@$8 50. CATTLE and SHEEP unchanged. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 Live Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 24⅛c.@24¼c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand, but unchanged; Howard-street Superfine, $6 75@$7 25; do. Extra, $8 50@$10 50; do. Family, $11@$13; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 50; do. Extra, $8 75@$10 75; do. Family, $11 25@$12 75; Western Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $8 25@$9 75; do. Family, $10 25@$10 75. WHEAT dull but unchanged. CORN firm but unchanged; Prime White, 94c.@97c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 40@$1 43. MESS PORK firm at $26 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14c. HAMS, 18c. LARD firm at 16c.@16½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 11.
FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 1,100 bushels fair White Canada at $2 15, and 6,000 bushels No. 3 Toledo Spring at $1 25. CORN dull; sales 10,100 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 03. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON better; Middling Uplands, 24⅜c.; Gulf, 25½c.@26c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; $1 90@$2 for Red; $2 12 for Amber. RYE in good demand at $1 55. CORN dull; New Yellow, 90c.@$1. OATS in good demand; Western, 70c.@74c; Pennsylvania, 60c.@70c. PETROLEUM weak; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 31½c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $26@$26 25. LARD, 16c.@16½c. WHISKY dull at $1 02@$1 04.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 182 bales of Sea Island and 15,132 bales of Uplands; coastwise, 165 bales of Sea Island; total, 347 bales Sea Island and 15,132 Uplands. Exports—To Liverpool, 6,209 bales; other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 184 bales Sea Island and 4,239 bales of Uplands. Stock on hand, 2,844 bales of Sea Island and 29,414 bales of Uplands. Sales of the week, 5,543 bales. The market is firm; Middlings, 23⅜c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 11.
FLOUR dull; no transactions reported. WHEAT—Sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 45; 27,000 bushels do. at $1 44; 2,100 bushels White Canada at $2 15; 2 cars Amber Canada at $1 80; 1,050 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS dull; sales car lots at 65c. for Western. RYE unchanged. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES—Asking $1 02; retailing $1 04.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, 600 bales; receipts of the week, 6,800 bales; exports for the week, 9,000 bales; stock, 30,000 bales. FLOUR firmer and in good demand. CORN, 70c.@71c. OATS, 62c.@65c. HAY, $21@$22. PORK, $26. LARD, 16c.@16½c. BACON firm at 13½c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Dec. 11.
FLOUR quiet, firm and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2 at $1 19½. OATS dull; No. 2, 48½c. CORN weak; sales at 64c. for new shelled. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 7,905 bales; receipts coastwise, 124 bales; total, 8,029 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,178 bales; to other foreign ports, 141 bales; coastwise, 3,150 bales; stock on hand, 11,542 bales; sales of the week, 2,529 bales; the market is firm; Middlings, 23⅛c.; Sea Island, 60c.@$1 30.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 11.
TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON, 22⅛c. MESS PORK, $25 75@$26. LARD, 15½c.@16c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. New-Orleans MOLASSES, 67c. SUGAR, 12c.@12⅛c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. OATS, 55c. CORN and WHISKY, nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 933 bales; exports, coastwise, 432 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 500 bales; market firm; Middlings, 23c. The total sales of the week are reported at 400 bales. No receipts coastwise, or exports to foreign ports.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 5,127 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,750 bales; on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 1,255 bales. The market is quiet, and strictly Low Middlings are quoted at 23c. Sales of the week, 600 bales.

GALVESTON, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Receipts of the week, 4,516 bales. Exports—To Bremen, 1,408 bales; to Boston, 1,108 bales; to New-York, 853 bales; to New-Orleans, 39 bales. Stock on hand, 18,126 bales. The market is firm; Good Ordinary, 16½c.@16⅝c. Sales of the week, 1,843 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON—Demand limited; sales 300 bales; Middlings, 23c.@23½c.; closed at the inside figure. Receipts, 2,513 bales. Exports, 1,238 bales. Sales of the week, 9,050 bales; receipts, 12,287 bales. Exports foreign, none; coastwise, 1,768 bales. Stock on hand, 44,789 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 11.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing; sales of White Michigan at $1 94; Amber at $1 86½@$1 89. CORN easier; new No. 1, 86c.; No. 2, 74c.@75c. OATS quiet. RYE firmer; No. 2, $1 26. DRESSED HOGS, $10@$10 12½.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Friday, Dec. 11.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak at 41½c. RESIN—Strained, $1 70@$1 75. TURPENTINE active at $1 90@$2 90. TAR, $2 10. COTTON quiet at 22⅜c. for Mixed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON opened active and closed steady; sales, 1,780 bales Middlings at 23⅜c.; receipts, 1,988 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON dull and lower; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 890 bales; Middlings, 22⅝c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 11.
COTTON steady; sales 600 bales Middling at 23⅛c. Receipts, 1,160 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 11.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24⅜; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅜. Gold, 136.

[Advertisement.]

Noonday lectures, announced in another column, embrace How to read Character; Temperament Defined and Illustrated; Habit, Formation of Character; Marriage, Temperament and Disposition best adapted, &c.; Memory and how to Become Good Writers and Speakers; Physiognomy, or Signs of Character in Features, Form, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Lips, &c.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER ANTICIPATIONS.—With yesterday came our first experience of winter. A deep blue sky looked coldly down upon us, and a piercing wind swept through the streets. Fortunately the season of snows brings its pleasant anticipations with it, and most pleasant among these is the belief that those paragons of perfection, KNOX'S Fall Style Hats, now to be had at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, will surely be surpassed by the Winter styles, of which his genius and taste have already supplied its specimens.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands who are using the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, testify that it renders a house burglar proof; pamphlets sent free; all infringements upon this patent either in using or vending will be noted and dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main | Nov. 30 | Bremen | New-York | |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Antwerp | Dec. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Caledonia | Dec. 12 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Atalanta | Dec. 12 | New-York | London. |
| Smidt | Dec. 12 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Pereire | Dec. 12 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bienville | Dec. 13 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Periere*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 5 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4. P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—James Williams, Josiah Litchwood, J. Skinner and lady, D. Alvarra, A. Norton, R. Butcher, John Forbes, B. Butterworth, Miss Busby, Rev. R. A. Frith and son, Stanton Blake, R. Lyon, B. Jones, lady, child and servant, E. Mann, B. Weddigen, Lewis Weddigen, Mr. Walters, lady and infant, A. Toner and lady, Mrs. M. Barnott, James Dillon, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. McCollough, M. Kaufman, Mr. Clark and lady, Wm. Mingay, Wm. Annandale, John Davies, Mr. Fahnstock, Miss Ottis, Miss Cora Burnet, Mr. Meyerheim, Mr. Morse, lady and child, Frederic Harte, B. Forward, Wm. Freidman, John Gordon, Mr. McDonald, Thomas Donohue, A. Young, Joseph Basfort, Charles Wilson, James Ottis, Charles Fieldman, Wm. Tappen, Arthur Levy, Henry Reed, Benjamin Linfoot, Mrs. Susan Murphy, Charles Cornish, Edwin Ridgway, Richard Lathers, Miss Agnes Lathers, Miss Isabella Baldwin, Miss Annie Stephenson, Miss Emily Stephenson, Miss Emma Reinhardt, Miss Harriet Cox, John Entwistle, H. Cooke, lady, 5 children and 5 servants, Miss Carrie Lathers—84 cabin, and 276 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises... 5 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 29 | Gov. Island. 7 18 | Hell Gate .. 8 50

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 11.

### Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Jones, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell.

Barks Voyager, (Br.,) Varwell, Gibraltar, Geo. F. Bulley; Iva, (Br.,) Scheel, Algoa Bay via Cape Town, C. G. H., C. Luling.

Brigs T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Crow, Trinidad, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Veteran, (Br.,) Gould, Barcelona, J. Henry; Eagle Wing, (Br.,) Manley, Bahia via St. John's, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Sophie, Strout, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schooners W. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; St. Hubert, (Br.) Targeon, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; D. Babcock, Colcord, Beaufort, Winchester & Leeds; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Emma, Munro, Savannah, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Emma C. Latham, Eldridge, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk, M. B. Bedell.

Sloops Report, Stepp, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville.

### Arrived.

U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Boston Dec. 8.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Nov. 28, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., passed a National steamship bound in. Dec. 3, lat. 50 N., lon. 26 W., passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. 10th, at noon, 276 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston Nov. 30, via Key West Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond, Me.,) Jellerson, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to master. Was 30 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails; had previously fine weather; on the 7th inst., lost an anchor and chain off Rockaway Beach in a N. E. gale.

Ship Leocadia, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 347 passengers to Hermann Baetjer. Had 5 deaths and 1 birth. Made a southern passage, and was 18 ds. from Bermuda, with heavy N. and N. W. gales.

Bark J. F. Spencer, (of Turk's Island,) Wood, Sisal 19 ds., with mahogany, hemp, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales. The J. F. S. brings the cargo of the bark Chilton, wrecked upon Campeachy Bank. The principal part of the cargo was picked up from the beach, the Chilton having broken up in the late easterly gales.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; was blown off shore in a heavy W. N. W. gale on the 8th inst.

Brig Montrose, Johnston, Santiago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Had 12 ds. calm; since then had a succession of gales from S. E. to N. W. On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Barnegat S. W., distance 20 miles, passed close to a foreign bark, bound N.; could not make out her name; at the same time she lost close-reefed maintopsail.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Newman, Turk's Island Nov. 1, via Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, with salt to Duncan McColl. Nov. 16, put into Wilmington in distress, having lost mainboom and an entire suit of sails. Had heavy N. W. gales since leaving Wilmington; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather the entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 8, at 3:30 A. M., one mile S. S. W. of Sandy Hook, parted both anchor chains in a heavy gale from W., and was obliged to put to sea.

Brig Kate, ——, Brookhaven. Was towed to this port by steamtug Charles Chamberlain.

Brig Spring Bird, (Br.,) Romer, Canning, N. S., with produce to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Sybil, (of Nassau,) Redelin, Caibarien 24 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Success, Richardson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. C. Cunningham, Roath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Evergreen, Belloste, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet S. Brooks, Lord, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Burley, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. Hand, Chase, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sharpshooter, Smith, Connecticut River.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. John R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.
Schr. Morning Light, Arnold, Greenport.
Schr. S. Lawson, Hull, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henry B. Smith, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. L. A. Dix, Chase, Harwich.
Schr. Mountrose, Hart, Providence.
Schr. T. P. Abell, Howes, Millstone Point.

SAILED—Steamship Costa Rica, for Panama. Ship John O'Gaunt, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., cloudy.

### Below.

Ship Peruvian, (of Boston,) Thompson, from Manila July 21; passed Anjier Aug. 29, with mdse. to order. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Bark Joseph Eaton, Shackford, Trinidad 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. ship Borneo, from Padang; brig Merriwa, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11—Arr. schr. W. G. Dearborn, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. W. J. Allen, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11—Passed out, brig Sarah Crowell, for West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 11—2 P. M.—Passing by, steamer McClellan, from Baltimore for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11—The steamship Bavaria sailed from this port for Hamburg yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11—Cld. schrs. Rachel Seaman, for Philadelphia; Frederick Fish, for Portland; brig Artisan, for Rio Janeiro.

### Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 11.—The bark Deucy, of Bucksport, from Rondout for Boston, with coal, is ashore on the West Chop, but will probably come off, with the assistance of a vessel to carry out anchors.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The Royal Mail steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, which sailed from New-York Dec. 2, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship England, of the National Line, which left New-York Nov. 28, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

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NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
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FAIENCE.
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OPERA GLASSES.
PARASOLS.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower.

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SOLE AGENTS,
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COOPER INSTITUTE, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE,
AND PRONOUNCE HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS,
CHINA AND GLASS,
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&c., &c.
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At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
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FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

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VARIOUS ARTICLES REPRESENTING THE PLAIDS OF DIFFERENT CLANS AND WOODS, GROWN AT PLACES OF INTEREST, CONSISTING OF GLOVE BOXES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CABINET CARD CASES, INKSTANDS, RING CASES, THIMBLE CASES, CIGAR CASES, JEWEL BOXES, CLOCK CASES AND VASES, &c.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Has a large assortment of the latest styles of
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CHILDREN'S FURS,
in great variety, which he offers for the
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AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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MITCHELL'S FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND, corner 59th-st. and 5th-av. The headquarters of the New-York Skating Club will open for the season, TO-DAY, with a full band of music. Season tickets for gents and ladies $5; for masters and misses under 12 years, $3, single admission for gents, 50 cents; ladies and children, 25 cents. The proprietor has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has engaged Major OATMAN as Manager of his Pond for the coming season.
HUGH MITCHELL, Proprietor.